#### PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY JOHN NORVELL.

The price of subscriptions to the ENTUCKY GAZETTE, is, THREE DOL ans per annum, paid in advance, or FOUR DOLLARS at the end of the year. The terms of advertising in this raper, are, 50 cents for the first inseron of every 15 lines or under, and 25 nants for each continuance; longer ad-

#### By the President of the Unit. ed States.

partisements in the same proportion.

HEREAS, by an act of Congress, passe on the 17th of February, 1818, entitled an act making provision for the establishmen of additional land offices in the territory of Dissouri," the President of the United States authorized to direct the public lands, which are been surveyed in the said territory, to offered for sale

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make rown, that public sales for the disposal agreeably to law) of certain lands in the territory of Missouri, shall be held in Franklin, in

On the first Monday in January next for the

Townships No. 46 to 52 inclusive, and fract'l in range 19 township 53
48 to 52 and 2
20 fract'l township 53 3 21, 22, 23

On the first Monday in March next, for the Townships 48 to 55 inclusive, in ranges 24 & ? On the first Monday in May next, for the

Townships 51 to 54 inclusive, in ranges 11 & 12 51 to 56 53 to 56

excepting the lands which have been, or may be, reserved by law, for the support of schools, and for other purposes.

Each sale shall continue as long as may be necessary to offer the lands for sale, and no longer, and the lands shall be offered in regu-

Ar numerical order.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 17th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:
JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office

Printers who are authorized to publish the Taws of the United States, will publish the above once a week till the first of May next, and send their bills to the General Land office for pay-raent.

August 7-38t

## By the President of the Cuited States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 12th December, 1811, entitled and act extending the time for opening the several Land Offices established in the territory of Orleans," the President of the United States is authorised to cause the Land Offices in the said territory, (now state of Louisiana) to be opened, and the land offered for sale.

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales shall be held at Oplouses, in the state of Louisiana, for the dispo-sel of the following lands, agreeably to law, in the western land district of Louisiana, viz. On the first Monday in December next, for

the sale of Townships, No. 1 and 2 South of the base line in \$123456 1 and 2 North Ranges. \$123456 3 45 West of the principal meridian.

On the first Monday in February next, for the sale of Townships 3 south 5 south Of the base line in 3 4 5 Ranges 456 678910 south 11 south 12 south West of the principal meridian

Excepting the land reserved by law for the support of schools, and for other purposes. Each sale shall continue open for three weeks and no longer, and the sales shall be in regular nu-

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the 20th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President. JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

The printers of newspapers who are au thorised to publish the laws of the United States, (in the states south and west of Penn sylvania) will insert the above once a week till the first Monday in December next, and send their accounts to the General Land Office for

A Map of the above Land District is prepa ring, and will be for sale at Opelousas, and at the General Land Office, by JOHN GARDINER, Ch. Clk.

Printers who publish this notice with the proclamation, will be furnished with a map.

June 24—20t.

## By the President of the Unit. ed States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the third day of March, 1815, enti-fied "an act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed b the treaty with the Creek Indians, and for oth er purposes," the President of the U. States is authorized to cause the lands, acquired by the said treaty, to be offered for sale, when sur

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the Alabama territory, shall be held at Cahaba, in the said territory, on the first Monday in January next, and shall continue for three weeks, during which time will be offered for sale Townships numbered 9 to 16 inclusive in range 5 9 to 16 in 6

in 10 to 16 in except such lands as have been reserved law for the support of schools, and for other

rposes. The land shall be offered for sale in regular numerical order, commencing with the lowest number of section, township and

Given under my hand, at the City of Wash-ington, the seventeenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen. JAMES MONROE.

By the President : J. MEIGS. Commisssioner of the General Land Office

Printers who are authorized to publish the ws of the United States will publish the above once a week till the first of January next, and send their bills to the General Land Office for

#### By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 17th of February, 1818, entitled "an act making provision for the establish ment of additional Land Offices in the territory of Missouri," the President of the United States s authorised to direct the public lands which have been surveyed in the territory, to be of-

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the ter-ritory of Missouri, shall be held as follows, viz. At St. Louis, in the said territory, on the first Monday in August, October, December, February and April next, and three weeks after each of the said days, for the sale of lands in the land district of St. Louis. Thirty townhips shall be offered at each sale, commend with the most eastern ranges west of th fifth principal meridian line, and proceeding

At the Seat of Justice of Howard County, in he said territory, on the first Monday in Sep-ember and November next, and three weeks fter each of the said days, for the sale of lands in the land district of Howard County. Thirty townships shall be offered at each sale: The first to be in a square form, and to include the seat of justice of the said county, as nearly in the centre as the situation of the surveys will admit, and the second immediately east of the first, and in the same form; excepting from ale in each district, the lands which have been

or may be reserved by law for other purposes.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen. JAMES MONROE.

By the President. JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissiser of the General Land Office.

Printers of Newspapers who are author, ised to publish the laws of the United States-will insert the above once a week till April next, and send their bills to the General Land

Office for payment. Office for payment.

(The map of the above Lands may be had (previous to 1). Siles) at the General Land Office, and with Land Offices in the Misson of the Chief Cherk, General Land Office.

May 22, 18 18-45t.

#### Office of the Commissary General of Subsistence.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 25, 1818. THIS is to give notice, that separate proposals will be received at the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence, until the 20th day of November next, inclusive, for the supply of rations for the use of the troops of the United States, to be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows, viz.

753 barrels pork 1562 bushels pease or beans 2009 barrels of flour 350 do. of whiskey 125 cwt. of soap 5250 lbs. of candles

219 bushels of salt 3500 gallons of vinegar One-third on the 1st day of June, 1819; onethird on the 1st day of October, 1819; and the

remainder on the 1st day of February, 1820. 2d. At New-York. 428 Barrels of pork 893 bushels of pease or beans 1148 barrels of flour

200 do. of whiskey 71 cwt. of soap 3000 lbs. of candles 125 bushels of salt 2000 gallons of vinegar

One-third on the 1st day of June, 1819; one hird on the 1st day of October, 1819; and the remainder on the 1st day of February 3d. At Philadelphia.

150 barrels of pork 335 bushels of pease or beans 430 barrels of flour 75 do. of whiskey 27 cwt. of soap

1125 lbs. of candles 47 bushels of salt 750 gallons of vinegar One-third on the 1st day of June, 1819; one-hird on the 1st day of October, 1819; and he remainder on the 1st day of February

4th. At Baltimore. 857 barrels of pork 1786 bushels pease or beans 2296 barrels of flour do. of whiskey

143 cwt. of soap 6000 lbs. of candles 259 bushels of salt 4000 gallons of vinegar

One-third on the 1st day of June, 1819; ne-third on the 1st day of October, 1819; nd the remainder on the 1st day of February, 5th. At Norfolk, Virginia. 267 barrels of pork 558 businels of pease or beans 717 barrels of flour

125 do. of whiskey 45 cwt. of soap 78 bushels of salt 1250 gallons of vinegar One-third on the 1st day of June, 1819; one-third on the 1st day of October, 1819; and the remainder on the 1st day of February,

1820. 6th. At Charleston. S. C. 53 barrels of pork 112 bushels of pease or beans 144 barrels of flour

25 do. of whiskey 9 cwt. of soap 375 lbs. of candles 16 bushels of salt

250 gallons of vinegar One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1819; one-fourth on the 1st day of September, 1819; one-fourth on the 1st day of December, 1819; and the remainder on the 1st day of March,

7th. At Mbany, N. York. 64 barrels of pork 134 bushels of pease or beans 173 barrels of flour 30 do. of whiskey 11 cwt. of soap 450 lbs. of candles

19 bushels of salt 300 gallons of vinegar One-third on the 1st day of June, 1819 one-third on the 1st day of October, 1819 and the remainder on the 1st day of Februa

8th. At Springfield, Mass. 51 barrels of pork 107 bushels of pease or beans 133 barrels of flour 24 do. of whiskey 9 cwt. of soap 360 lbs. of candles

215 bushels of salt 40 gallons of vinegar One-third on the 1st day of June, 1319; one-third on the 1st day of October, 1819; and the remainder on the 1st day of Februa-

rv. 1820. 9th. At Carlisle, Venn. 51 barrels of pork 107 bushels of pease or beans 138 barrels of flour

24 do. of whiskey 9 cwt. of soap 360 lbs. of candles 15 bushels of salt

240 gallons of vinegar
One-third on the 1st day of June, 1819
one-third on the 1st day of October, 1819
and the remainder on the 1st day of Februa 10th. At Pittsburgh, Penin.

85 barrels of pork 179 bushels of pease or beans 230 barrels of flour 40 do. of whiskey 14 cwt. of soap 600 lbs. of candles

25 bushels of salt 400 callons of vinegar One-third on the 1st day of June, 1819 ne-third on the 1st day of October, 1819 and the remainder on the 1st day of Februa

11th. At Newport, Ky. 64 barrels of pork

134 bushels of pease or beans 172 barrels of flour 30 do. of whiskey 11 cwt. of soap

450 lbs. of candles 12 bushels of salt 300 gallons of vinegar One third on the 1st day of October, 1819; and the remainder on the 1st day of Februa-

y, 1820. 12th. At Fort Hawkins, Georgia. 107 barrels of pork 223 bushels of pease or beans

287 barrels of flour 50 do. of whiskey 18 cwt. of soap 750 lbs. of candles

One-third on the 1st day of June, 1819

13th. At Plattsburg. 128 barrels of pork 268 bushels of pease or beans 60 do. of whiskey

344 barrels of flour 21 cwt. of scap 900 lbs. of candles 38 bushels of salt

600 gallons of vinegar One-third on the 1st day of Jane, 1819 ne-third on the 1st day of October, 1819 and the remainder on the 1st day of Februa ry, 1820. 14th. At Sackett's Harbor.

385 barrels of pork 804 bushels of pease or beans 1033 barrels of flour 180 do. of whiskey 64 cwt. of soap 2700 lbs. of candles 113 bushels of salt

1800 gallons of vinegar One-half on the 1st day of June, 1819; nd the remainder on the 1st day of Decem ber, 1819.

15th. At Niagara. 107 barrels of pork 223 bushels of pease or beans 287 barrels of flour 50 do. of whiskey

88 cwt. of soap 750 lbs. of candles 31 bushels of salt

500 gallons of vinegar One-half on the 1st day of June, 1319 nd the remainder on the 1st day of Decem

16:h. At Detroit. 1378 barrels of pork 2871 bushels of pease or beans 3691 barrels of flour 643 do. of whiskey 230 cwt. of soap 9645 lbs. of candles

402 bushels of salt 6430 gallons of vinegar One-half on the 1st day of June, 1819 nd the remainder on the 20th day of Septen

17th. At St. Louis. 1025 cwt. of bacon 689 barrels of pork 2871 bushels of pease or beans 2343 barrels of corn meal 1582 do. of flour 643 do. of whiskey 230 cwt. of soap

9645 lbs. of candles 402 bushels of salt 6430 gallons of vinegar One-half on the 1st day of June, 1819 and the remainder on the first day of Octo ber, 1819.

18th. At Ankansas. 40 cwt. of bacon 27 barrels of pork 112 bushels of pease or beans 91 barrels corn meal

25 do. of whiskey 9 cwt. of soap 375 lbs. of candles

16 bushels of salt 250 gallons of vinegar One-half on the 1st day of June, 1819 and the remainder on the 1st day of Decem ber, 1819.

19th. At Red River. 19th. At Red River.
40 cwt. of bacon
27 barrels of pork
112 bushels of pesse or beans
91 barrels of corn meal do. of flour do. of whiskey 9 cwt. of soap

375 lbs. of candles 16 bushels of salt 250 gallons of vinegar One-half on the 1st day of June, 1819 nd the remainder on the 1st day of Decem

20th. At Baton Rouge. 86 barrels of pork 357 bushels of pease or beans 292 barrels of corn meal 197 do. of flour 80 do. of whiskey 29 cwt. of soap 1200 lbs. of candles

50 bushels of salt 800 gallons of vinegar One-fourth on the 1st day of June, 1819 ne-fourth on the 1st day of September, 1819. one-fourth on the 1st day of December, 1819 and the remainder on the 1st day of March

21st. At New-Orleans. 1652 cwt. of bacon 1110 barrels of pork 4625 bushels of pease or beans 5776 barrels of corn meal 2549 do. of flour 1036 do. of whiskey 370 cwt of soap 15,540 lbs. of candles 648 bushels of salt

10,360 gallons of vinegar

10,360 gallons of vinegar

One-fourth on the 1st day of June, 1819;
one-fourth on the 1st day of September, 1819;
one-fourth on the 1st day of December, 1819;
and the remainder on the 1st day of March,

Pork, pease, beans, flour, whiskey, salt and vinegar, must be delivered in strong and se-cure vessels; and the soap and candles in boxes of a convenient size for transportation The privilege is reserved to the United States of increasing or diminishing the quanti-ties to be delivered, and of changing the periods of delivery; on giving, previously, sixty days' notice to the contractors.

The contractors to be liable for the expenses of inspection, and for the safe delivery, at such store houses as may be designated by the Unit ed States, at the several depots.

By order of the Secretary of War.

C. VANDEVENTER,

etting Commissary of Sub

Printers authorized to publish the 'aws of the United States in Rutland, Vt. Portsmouth, N. H. Detroit, Mich. T. Boston, Providence, R. I Hartford, Conn. New-York, Canandaigua, N. Y. Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Richmond Va Norfolk, Va. Charleston, S.C. New-Orleans, Milledgeville, Geo. Lexington, K. St. Louis, M. T. Cincinnati, O. Raleigh, N. C. and Nashville, I'enn will insert the above once a week until the 10th of November next.

English Cattle at Auction. N Thursday the 29th October, will be sold

without reserve, 100 head of CHOICE CATTLE, of the improved breed, consisting of Breeding Cows, Heifers, Yearlings and Calves. The principal part of this stock was selected with great care by Mr. Lewis Sanders, from the best stock in the state, and sold by him in October last; some of the young calve are by imported bulls, and all the cows and eifers are with calf by imported bulls.

So fine a stock of cattle has not been offered or sale before; the important advantages this breed possesses over the common breed of the country, are too well known to require a re cital in an advertisement; intelligent agriculturalists know their interest well enough to insure their attendance at this sale, which will take place at the lower end of the town of Lexington, at the White Gate on the Leestown road, at 12 o'clock, on a credit of 60 days for egotiable paper.

DANIEL BRADFORD, Auct'r. approved negotia

40 prime breeding Cows—four of which are with calf by Capt. Smith's long horn imported

9 ditto, with calf by Tecumseh, an imported bull, of the short horn, or milk breed.

27 ditto, with calf by Gen. San Martin, an imported bull, of the Teeswater breed. 20 two years old heifers, with calf by im-

20 yearling heifers. 20 bull and conby imported bulls.

JOHN FOWLER, Trustee. 20 bull and cow calves, some of which are

For Sale-THE FARM N which I live, 44 miles east of Lexington ying on the Stroud's road to Winchester This tract of land contains from 360 to 400 dres, of which there are about 120 in cultivation, the balance well timbered. The tract lies well, and is well supplied with springs and stock water. A farther description is thought innecessary, as purchasers will visit the pre-

R. DUDLEY. Oct. 2, 1818-if

THE LADIES A RE respectfully informed, that I have just received, a fine assortment of the received, a fine assortment of the PERSIAN ODORIFEROUS AMULETS, Together with a few Dozen of MOHAIR CAPS,

some of which are of a new fashion, and much more elegant than any heretofore imported to J. M. PIKE. Lexington, Oct. 2-tf

AKEN UP by Richard M. Price, living in Fayette county, on the south fork of Elkhorn, near Pisgah meeting-house, a BRIGHT BAY MARE, about 14½ hands high, about 7 years old, no brand perceivable, trots and paces—Appraised to \$40 before me, the 27th day of 1818.

October 2, 1818-St\* WILLIAM STONE, j.p.

THE FIRST CLASS

### LOTTERY, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FAYETTE HOSPITAL.

SCHEME. 1 Prize of 20,000 Dollars, is \$20,000 , of 10,000 , of 5,000 is 20,000 is 15,000 of 5,000 of 1,000 is 5,000 is 6,000 is 1,500 is \$2,500 12 ,, of 500 15 ,, of 100 650 ,, of 50 688 Prizes. \$ 100,000

2,000 Tickets, at \$50 each, is \$100,000 NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE

STATIONARY PRIZES. First drawn No. will be entitled to First 300 Blanks, each to First 300 Blanks, each to 71 99 on the 5th day's drawi 72 99 on the 6th day's 99 73 99 on the 7th day's 99 74 99 on the 8th day's 99 75 99 on the 9th day's 99 76 90 the 10th day's 99 rst ,, on the 9th day's ,, rst ,, on the 10th day's drawing, after 100 tickets are drawn, will be enti-

tled to the Grand Stationary Prize of \$20,000 The \$1,000 prizes, as awarded on the fifth and seventh days' drawings, to be each paya ble in part by 15 tickets, valued at 750 dollars— Nos. 1001 to 1015 inclusive for that on the fifth and Nos. 1016 to 1030 inclusive for that on th

The \$ 5000 prizes, which will be awarded to the first drawn numbers on the sixth and eighth days, to be each payable in part by 80 tickets, valued at 4,000 dollars—Nos. 1201 to 1280 inclusive for that on the sixth, and 1701 to 1780 inclusive for that on the eighth. And the \$10,000 prize, as designated for

the first drawn number on the ninth day's drawing, will be payable in part by 150 tickets, valu ed at 7.500 dollars—the numbers reserved are rom 1501 to 1650 inclusive. All prizes payable in 90 days after the com-pletion of the drawing, subject to a deduction

of 15 per cent. All prizes not demanded within one year afer the completion of the drawing, will be con idered as donations to the Institution. Two Hundred Numbers will constitute day's drawing. A list of each day's drawing will be published, and sent to the different post-

While the above Scheme presents a brilliant rospect to the purchasers of tickets, of acqui ing fortunes without incurring much risk, the object of the Lottery is such as to inspire the Managers with the most flattering hope, that they will be enabled to announce, in a very few weeks, the commencement of the drawing. Every benevolent heart, whose sensibilities are the infirm, and to the most efficient means o affording them permanent comfort and relief, will cordially unite with the Managers in the promotion of the speedy success of this Lot-tery. The completion of the Hospital Building, already in progress; and its preparation for the early reception of the suffering victims o misfortune and disease in the state at large, are biects which forcibly, and will not in vain, an peal to the hearts and the heads of an intelli gent and charitable community. The Mana gers confidently rely upon these considerations, and on the number of prizes compared with the blanks, rendering the chances of ob aining the former unusually great, for a very

ANDREW MCALLA. THOMAS JANUARY, STEPHEN CHIPLEY, MANAGERS. B. GAINES, STERLING ALLEN, Lexington, Ky. April 24, 1818-ti

Just Opened. A T the CHEAP STORE, Main street, four doors below the Gazette Office, the following seasonabl

GOODS, viz. Rose, point, and stripe Blankets White, yellow, red and scarlet Flannels

Milled white Green, blue and red Bocking and Baize Pelisse Cloths and Levantines Bombazine and Bombazettes Merino and Imitation Shawls London best superfine Cloths and Cassimere Fine and common do. Vestings, fine and superfine Stockingnett and Worsted Shirts Plain and corded Velvets Flushings, Coatings, and napped Frize Men's, Women's & Children's Worsted Hose

Do. Do. Beaver, Kid and Silk Gloves And a number of other articles too tedious to AS USUAL, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HARD WARE, PLAIN and ENGRAVED GLASS, GROCERIES, WINES and LI-

QUORS-of the best quality.

ARCAMBAL & NOUVEL,
Lexington, Oct. 2-tf

SUGAR. MANDY & ALLEN HAVE ON CONSIGNMENT A QUANTITY OF New-Orleans Sugar, Which they will sell at 15 cents, on a credit of 60 days for approved negotiable paper.

Lexington, Oct. 2, 1818-3t

Thread Laces, &c. THE subscribers have just received an elegant and CHEAP asso ment of Thread Laces and Edgin s Ass'td. colors ditto Hair Caps Linen Cambrick, &c. ARCAMBAL & NOUVEL

Lexington, Oct. 2, 1818-St

LATEST FROM VENEZUELA, &C

(BY AUTHORITYOF THE LEGISLATURE OF KENTUCKY.) INTERESTING ACCOUNTS. The Norfolk Herald of Aug. 16 gives. us some very interesting accounts from the West Indian and Carribean Seas, received by arrivals from Kingston and Trinidad, from which we make such a selection as will give our readers the best idea of recent events in that quar-

> Commodore Aury is stated to have taken possession of the island of Old Providence, which he has fortified and garrisoned with about 350 troops. He appeared off Old Providence on the 4th July, in the brigantine Mexican Congress with four other armed vessels under Mexican colors, and two prizes, and sent a boat on shore to notify his inten-tention to occupy that island and the neighboring one of Santa Catalina, in behalf of the Independent government, The next day he landed his troops, and commenced throwing up works of defence. He also issued a proclamation, promising protection to the inhabitants and to all private property, in consequence of which no acts of plunder had taken place. Many of his officers are said to be British. His object in holding these places is not stated, though it may readily be inferred that he designs

them for depots for his prizes. On Friday the 21st Aug. anchored in the port of Trinidad, Admiral Brion, from Guayana, with a squadron under his command, consisting of the follow-

ing vessels: Victoria, captain Cowie, flag ship, Columbia, captain Hill. Spartana, captain Ravelo,

Favorite, captain Bernard. And having a sort of neutral communication with Admiral Harvey, proceeded early next morning for his destinate

That destination was Guiria, (or Laguira) in Caraccas. The result of the enterprize is thus stated by the Herald, as gathered from the report of captain Kerr from Trinidad, confirmed by a Trinidad newspaper.

will be published, and sent to the different postoffices in the neighborhood of which tickets
may have been sold.

ACTUAL FLOATING PRIZES ARE,

1 Prize of 10,000 Dollars.

1,, of 5,000 ,,
2, of 1,000 ,,
12, of 500 ,,
13, of 100 ,,
15 of 100 ,,
Was called by the British admiral, to dedespatched by the British admiral, t the engagement, which soon commenced. Previously, however, Admiral Brion sent word to the captain of the Scamander to give himself no concern about the vessels, as he would engage to deliver them to him in the course of the day, which he did. During the action the Favorite got becalmed, in a situation which left her at the complete disposal of the enemy, who boarded her and massacred every one of the crew. Soon after this horrid act of barbarity, a breeze sprung up, and the admiral, in the Victoria, was able to take a favorable position, when he opened a tremendous fire on the Spanish flotilla and batteries. In a little time the fire of the Spaniards was completely silenced.-Those at the batteries fled in all directions, while those in the gun boats were

> venging sword of the Patriots. "Captain K. states that the universal impression at Trinidad was, that the Patriots would very soon be in undistorbed possession of every inch of territory in Venezuela He also mentions a fact, by no means unimportant, that in an exchange of communications between the British admiral and Admiral Brion, the former addressed the latter with his official title of " Admiral and Commander in Chief of the naval forces of the inde. pendent government of Venezuela:" thus recognising the independence of the power under which he acted.

> indiscriminately put to death, by the a-

"From New Grenada the accounts are not less favorable to the cause of the Patriots. The "Correo del Orinoco," after noticing the contents of numerous letters from that province, detailing the success of the Patriots, says:

"Although these letters may state exaggerations, we have thought it best to omit nothing of their contents, leaving it to our readers to judge of what is really passing in New Grenada. It appears upon the whole, that the royalists are very hard pressed in the south, and that they are directing thither the movements of their force, abandoning the most important points, and that they themselves consider the evacuation of the country inevitable. These are things of which there there do not remain 200 Spanish European soldiers, and that the plan of combined attack by Guayaguil and Casanare has been long talk-

Official letters have been received from Generals Paez and Zaraza, stating that in the middle of July last, the enemy retreated towards Valencia, abandoning all his posts both in the Varmas and sombrero districts. It is not known what is the cause of this sudden move-

Masonic Diplomas Blank Deeds,

&c. & FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. POETRY.

FROM THE DELAWARE WATCHMAN. THE SOLDIER'S ADIEU. I go, my love!—but absence ne'er Shall tear thee from my breast!

Onn I forget the parting tear That tells me I am blest? Dear, dear to me, is Glory's voice, And dear the clang of war; But white victorious hosts rejoice,

I'll sigh, from thee afar !

The rousing drum, that fill'd my soul With bright Ambition's glow, Seems now the death of bliss to toll, That I no more can know!

But still one thought will nerve my arm, And calm my latest breath; Thy heart, so rich in every charm, Will mourn thy soldier's death!

The whistling ball that lately sped, Unmark'd, unheeded by, Will whisper "the anburied dead Shall not forgotten lie!"

Oh, when I think my early grave Thy generous tears will dew, I'll fall, as may become the brave, And die remembering you!

FROM THE NEW-ENGLAND GALAXY.

THE MAN OF INDUSTRY. Lo! here he comes, with placid brow, His steps bespeak the man of ease; His temples, deck'd with health's bright glow, Evince a heart possessing peace.

Strength nerves his arm with manly pride; The tark salates his early walk:
Wealth spreads her gifts on every side,
And honor's votaries round him stalk.

His prattling infants smile around, For they, like him, with health are blest Like him, with ingocence abound. The faithful partner of his life,

At home, the couch secures him rest.

With joy prepares the frugal food; And in the duties of a wife, Bestows profusely every good.

Thrice happy he, who thus enjoys
The gifts which Industry be stows—
Whose mind, the art of health employs,

For such shall drink the cup of joy; Shall smile, though fortune's honors cease; Yes; his is wealth without alloy— Ha life is joy, his end is peace.

VINDICATION OF THE UNITED STATES BANK.

> PROM THE PRANKLIN GAZETTE. No. II.

But another great evil, is, the United States bank and its branches refuse to give bills of exchange at par. This, no thinking man, who ever considered the nature of such an undertaking, ever believed the United States bank, with all its mighty capital, could do, although aided by the government deposits-unless, indeed, it had set itself up to grant this facility alone, and without intending to make any dividend for the benefit p the stockholders. The resple were the tered into a helief by some friends of the bank, that all the complete and even some friends of the being of the being of the being of the being of the complete were led to being of the complete were led to be increase. besieve, (with the graching system of Europe staring them in the laces) in the practicability, nay certained of the

All this, however, took its rise in the want of knowledge of the nature of the thing called exchange. Although it is this will regulate itself. The exchange and knowing in what it! consists, it is the more strange that any should think it the duty of the United States bank, or of any other bank or banks, to equalize it. As well might it be considered the duty of an able in-

dividual banker. Wherever the direction of trade looks, there the means of carrying it on must apply-and wherever the balance of trade lies, at no matter what point in our country, there the currency of the country will tend. If that currency be the paper of the United States bank, the paper of the United States bank will tend to that point. Suppose the balance of trade be in favor of the Eastern section of our country; that imports and exports centre there mainly.- If an intercourse be had with that section at all by the northern, southern and western sections, it must be had to a considerable extent at least, in the currency of the country Suppose this to be the paper of the U nited States bank-Does it not follow that for all the paper received in the eastern section of our country, a corresponding demand will arise against the bank for specie? If so, will not the is-

be done without an advance in the dollar, of three, or five, or ten per cent, does not this create a debt against the bank according to the advance given for the specie, and thus lessen the profits on its business? And, if it shall do this, where is the propriety, in justice, of expecting this bank to pay away its thousands, annually, and gratic, to equalize the exchange of the country? It will be remarked, that this is not an operation once performed and then boun-

sues of the United States bank return

upon it for specie ?- And does not this

imply a necessity in this bank to procure

more of this article? And if this cannot

ded; but it is one of incessant repetition. The paper, which is the representative of specie, being issued, and carried to the great point of commerce, returns, and being redeemed by specie. is let out again; it again returns, is redeemed, and goes the same round. This business moves in a circle. There is no stopping point. And at each return an obligation arises on the part of the bank to buy more specie.

As I understand the existing arrangements which have been entered into by

where they are made payable, by specie. This surely is all that ought, in reason, to be asked. But a merchant having 50,000 dollars of the paper of the United States bank, or any of its branches, presents it, and demands a check on Boston. The answer is, by the officer representing the bank, I cannot give you this check, without an equivalentthat equivalent is the rate of exchange between Philadelphia and Boston. The merchant refuses and demands the speporting is equal to the rate of exchange, besides the risk incurred, and the trouble, &c. He then finds he might have served his purposes as well to have allowed the difference of exchange be- pleasure? Silent! silent as the grave! tween Boston and Philadelphia-or in deed better; because it is the safer.

But, suppose the officers representing the bank, (as would have been the case before the late change,) had issued his check in the merchant's favor, on Boston, what would have been the result Doubtless a demand for specie, either reluctantly, to the executive wishes, and upon the mother bank, or some of the voted for the bank! At the last session branches, or at least a liability for this of Congress, Mr. Madison recommends and the representatives of the people on made, would it not lay the bank under a on that subject) an exercise of all the ex- country, and such is the fact. Mr. Matax to replace it, in proportion to the sting powers of the general government dison enjoys, in his retreat at Montpelier, price it might have to give for specie? to establish a comprehensive system of Thus the bank, in such a transaction, situation with the individual. But can the bank should assume the expense and made on his part, great as he is when he feetly sure, that the circumstance can risk of buying and transmitting this spe- exerts the powers of his well stored mind, only be viewed by him with an enlightenfit would be realized in the sale of the specie.

Thus it appears that loss as well as trouble must have continued to accrue to for premium are just, inasmuch as they fr specie.

It appears, moreover, that the merrisk and trouble of transporting specie ed for the facility afforded by the more

It will not be forgotton that the specie and not bills of exchange, is what the held by the mother bank or its branches, they are bound to give out in turn for is not a remarkable coincidence between their notes, whenever demanded. But his zeal and exertions, and the opinions although specie is the thing represented, of the chief magistrate? and pot bills, yet the bank and its branchs are willing, (being first made secure from loss,) to take the trouble of draw- was the opinion of Mr. Jefferson, that ing bills and replacing specie, (which their bills may draw from them) gratis. And this is certainly a public convenmore, because to do more implies not might be exercised with their assent. only the labor of the transaction, but loss also. Is it just to require this?

I am not sure that I am understood for the thoughts that have occurred to me are very nastily and clumsily given out; and the terms used may not be altogether technical. But if my meaning be taken, it is all I desire. I write tobe

Second-That a refusal on the part of the bank, and its branches, to give bills of exchange at par, is dictated by the justice, which the directors owe the stockholders, because such accommodation, must necessarily, bring a tax upon the bank, which it would be improper for it to bear, involving, as it needs must, great labor and risk, (in addition to the tax,) in the procurement of specie, which such a system could not fail to oblige them to assume.

JUSTITIA.

MR. CLAY'S SECOND SPEECH. In the House of Representatives, at the last se sion, on Internal Improvement.

(CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.) My honorable friend from Virginia, Mr. Nelson) has denied the operation of executive influence on his mind; and has informed the committee that from that quarter he had nothing to expect, to tended to advance the glory, honor and mitted to the other House, for a like free hope, or to fear. I did not impute to my honorable friend any such motive. I know his independence of character and of the country, the rejection of the bill of the President; signed, if approved, and, ful delays and disappointments to which

friendly disposed towards him than my self. Let us look a little at facts. President recommended the establishment of a Bank. If ever there were a stretch of the implied powers conveyed by the constitution, it has been though that the grant of the charter of the na tional bank was one. But the President recommends it. Where was then my honorable friend, the friend of state rights, who so pathetically calls upon us to repent, in sackcloth and ashes, our cie; it is paid him. But in carrying it meditated violation of the constitution; to Boston, he finds the expense of trans- and who kindly expresses his hope that we shall be made to feel the public indig nation? Where was he at this awful epoch? Where was that eloquent tongue which we have now heard with so much [Mr. N. said, across the house, that he

had voted against the bank when first recommended.

Alas! said Mr. C. my honorable friend had not the heart to withstand a second when it came, vielded, no doubt, most

cie more than the merchant? But sup- to save the commonwealth from that ed liberality. What are the opinions pose the bill was taken by the merchant, greatest of all calamities, a system of in- which had been expressed by Mr. Madi- enlightened and virtuous citizens, reand the ratio of exchange allowed, a pro- ternal improvement. No; although a son on this subject? I will not refer to specting the right of Congress to estabwar with all the allies, he now thinks, bill to balance the loss which might arise | would be less terrible than the adoption in the purchase of a similar amount of of this report, not one word then drope from his lips against the measure. [Mr Nelson said he voted against the bill. That he whispered out an unwilling ne the bank, if it had continued to issue bills gative, Mr. C. did not deny; but it was Congress to the expediency of exercisgratis. It also appears that its demands unsustained by that torrent of eloquence which was poured out on the present ocserve to replace, without loss, the advan- casion. But, said Mr. C. we have an exces it must have continued to make ecutive message now, not quite as ambi meaning, as that of Mr. Madison appears chants are not worsted by the demand to have been. No; the President nov

Now let us review these opinions, a

communicated at different periods. It

although there was no general power

vested, by the constitution, in Congress

to construct roads and canals, without the

Mr. Jefferson not only held this opinion

road, and how? First by a compact made

for the par of exchange, as the cost, and says, that he has made great efforts to vanquish his objections to the power, and would at least equal the advance requir- that he cannot but believe that it does not exist. Then my honorable friend rouses thunders forth the danger in which the portable mode of bills. constitution is, and sounds aloud the toc sin of alarm. Far from insinuating that bank paper represents; and the specie he is at all biassed by the executive wish es, I appeal to his candor to say, if there

No more than a bare equivalent ought ever to be received by the United States bank for the possible rise in specie. But to make it a source of profit. The combefore the United States bank existedfor then brokers rioted unchecked, and drew away much that the state of the to. [Mr. Neison expressed his dissent one of a most busy session) deprived him brokers to accommodate their views, the one to the other. Now, the bank will regulate them-always holding out the option to take specie, if the par of exchange be above what it ought to be, or is more than the party concerned may feel willing to allow.

understood by the people at large.

I have endesvored to show, First-That the refusal on the part of the United States bank, and its branch es, to receive paper, except at those points where it is made payable and where means have been provided to redeem it, is a policy which in justice to the system, ought not to be excepted against-because an obligation to pay any where and every where would tend necessarily to embarrass the bank.

not uphold the general power contend-He would now examine the opinion of

whose administration has so powerfully

ceived clearly not. And he was entirely

could justify the erection of the Cumber-

land road. No man, he said, was proud-

er than he was of that noble monument

of the provident care of the nation and of

the public spirit of its projectors; and

tional and other scruples, here or else-

to complete that road. He confessed,

Congress, who are now in my hearing, I am authorized to say, with regard to the majority of them, that no circumstance, not even an earthquake that should have swallowed up one half of this city could have excited more surprise than when it was first communicated to this House, that Mr. Madison had rejected his own bill-I say his own bill: for his message at the opening of the session meant nothing, if it did not recommend such an exercise of power as was contained in that bill. My friend, who is near me, (Mr. Johnson, of Virginia) the operations of whose vigorous and independent mind depend upon his own internal perceptions, has expressed himself with a becoming manliness, and thrown aside the authority of names, as having no bearing with him on the question. But, their authority has been referred to. recommendation from the President: but, and will have influence with others. It was impossible, moreover, to di guise the fact, that the question is now a question between the executive on the one side demand. And if this demand were (and I will presently make some remarks the other. So it is understood in the the repose and the honors due to his emi internal improvements. Where was my nent and laborious public services; and reasoning and opinion of the President. would be fixed in precisely the same honorable friend on that occasion? Not I would be among the last to disturb it. silent as the grave, but he gave a nega- However painful it is to me to animad- message at the opening of the session, there be any good reason assigned why live vote almost as silent. No effort was vert upon any of his opinions, I feel per- which follows:] all the messages wherein he has recommended internal improvements; but to Taking into view the trust with which I that alone which he addressed to Congress at the commencement of the last after what has passed, that this discussion session, which contains this passage: "I particularly invite again the attention of my opinion respecting the right. Disre ing their existing powers, and, where necessary, of resorting to the prescribed mode of enlarging them, in order to effect tuate a combrehensive system of roads guous in its terms, nor as oracular in its and canals, such as will have the effect Congress do not possess the right. It is laws. But Congress has paramount pow of drawing more closely together every part of our country, by promoting intercourse and improvements, and by increasing the share of every part in the common stock of national prosperity." In rying into effect any of the powers which the examination of this passage, two positions forced themselves upon our attention. The first was, the assertion, that there are existing powers in Congress to effectuate a comprehensive system of the states the adoption of an amendment roads and canals, the effect of which to the constitution, which shall give to the country more closely together. And I would candidly admit, in the second place, that it was intimated, that, in the | nature and origin of our institutions, and exercise of those existing powers, some defect might be discovered which would to apply to our constituents for an explirender an amendment of the constitution necessary Nothing could be more clearly affirmed than the first position; but in the bill, passed in consequence of his recommendation, he has not specified a soin the abstract, but he practically execut- litary case to which those existing pow-

the government. And, sir, said Mr. C.

when I appeal to the members of the last

of a specified fund, and then by compacts lebate, the power had currency did not justify. But then there to this statement of his argument. Mr. of an opportunity of that thorough inveswas no opposition—and it was easy for C. said it was far from his intention to tigation of which no man is more capamisstate the gentleman. He certainly ble. It is certain, that, taking his two had understood him to say, that, as the messages at the same session together, road was first stipulated for in the com- they are perfectly irreconcileable. What, pact with Ohio, it was competent aftermoreover, was the nature of that bill? wards to carry it through the states men-It did not apply the money to any specitioned, with their assent. Now, if we fic object of internal improvement, nor have not the right to make a road in virtue of one compact made with a single it should be applied; but merely set state, can we obtain it by two contracts apart and pledged the fund to the genemade with several states? The character ral purpose, subject to the future dispo of the fund could not affect the question. sition of Congress. If, then, there were It was totally immaterial whether it arose from the sales of the public lands or from Congress might apply money in the erecthe general revenue. Suppose a contion of a road, or cutting a canal, the bill tract, made with Massachusetts, that a did not violate the constitution. And it at the port of Boston from foreign trade, money constitutionally appropriated by should be expended in making roads and canals leading to that state; and that a constitutionally expended by another. subsequent compact should be made with I come now, said Mr. C. to the mes-Connecticut, or New-Hampshire, for the sage of Mr. Monroe; and if, by the com-

expenditure of the fund on these objects, munication of his opinion to Congress, within their limits. Can we acquire the he intended to prevent discussion, he has power, in this manner, over internal immost wofully failed. I know that, accorprovements, if we do not possess it indeding to a most venerable and excellent pendently of such compacts? He condent nor of the Senate, upon any propoat a loss to comprehend how gentlemen, sition depending in this House, ought to consistently with their own principles, be adverted to. Even in the Parliament of Great Britain, a member who would such a case, would be instantly called to order; but under the extraordinary circumstances of the President having, with, he trusted, that, in spite of all constitu-I have no doubt, the best motives, volunteered his opinion on this head, and inwhere, an appropriation would be made verted the order of legislation by beginning where it should end; I am compellhowever, freely, that he was entirely uned, most reluctantly, to refer to that opinable to conceive of any principle on which ion. I cannot but deprecate the practice that road could be supported that would of which the President has, in this instance, set the example to his successors. The constitutional order of legislation supposes that every bill originating in one Mr. Madison. Of all the acts of that House, shall be there deliberately invespure, virtuous and illustrious statesman, tigated, without influence from any other branch of the legislature; and then reprosperity of this country, he most reland unbiassed consideration. Having gretted, for his sake and for the sake of passed both Houses, it is to be laid before

ciples on which he so ably administered and of action is secured, and the President finally sees the proposition in the most matured form which Congress can give to it. The practical effect, to say no more, of forestalling the legislative opinion, and telling us what we may or may not do, will be to deprive the President himself of the opportunity of considering a proposition so matured, and us of the benefit of his reasoning applied specifically to such proposition. For the constitution further enjoins it upon him to state his objections upon returning the bill. The originating House is then to re-consider it, and deliberately to weigh those objections; and it is further required when the question is again taken, shall the bill pass, those objections notwithstanding? that the votes shall be solemnly spread, by ayes and noes, upon the re cord. Of this opportunity of thus re cording our opinions, on matters of great public concern, we are deprived, if we submit to the innovation of the President I will not press this part of the subject further. I repeat, again and again, that I have no doubt but that the President was actuated by the purest motives. am compelled, however, in the exercise of that freedom of opinion which, so long as I exist. I will maintain, to say that the proceeding is irregular and unconstitutional.-Let us, however, examine the Mr. C. here quoted the passage of the

" A difference of opinion has existed, from the first formation of our constitution to the present time, among our most lish such a system of improvement am now honored, it would be improper should be revived, with an uncertainty of garding early impressions, I have bestowed on the subject all the deliberation not contained in any of the specified powers granted to Congress; nor can I consider it incidental to, or a necessary mean viewed on the most liberal scale, for car are specifically granted. In communiligation which I feel, to suggest to Congress the propriety of recommending to of doubtful construction, especially of such vital interest, it comports with the will contribute much to preserve them. cit grant of the power. We may confidently rely, that, if it appears to their satin tisfaction that the power is necessary will always be granted in this passage the besiden has fur-

nished us with no reasoning his argumen in support of his opinion-noth ed it in the instance of the Cumberland ers are applicable; he has not told us dressed to the understanding. He gives what he meant by those existing powers: us, indeed, an historical account of the with the state of Ohio, for the application and the general scope of his reasoning in operations of his own mind, and he asserts that message, if well founded, proved that that he has made a laborious effort to con- tutional authority I have no doubt; and cally granted, or incident to a power se in that I concur with him) that the pow- been derived. I deeply regret, and I granted, it has been seen that I have the munity are better off, therefore, than er could be acquired by the mere con- know that Mr. Madison regretted, that honor to entirely concur with him; but, sent of the state. Yet he defended the the circumstances under which the bill he says the power is not among the speact of Mr. Jefferson, in the case referred was presented to him (the last day but cified powers. Has he taken into consideration the clause respecting post roads, and told us how and why that does not convey the power? If he had acted within what I conceive to be his constitutional sphere of rejecting the bill, after it had passed both Houses, he must have learnt that great stress was placed on that clause. and we should have been enlightened by his comments upon it. As to his denial designate any particular mode in which of the power, as an incident to any of the express grants, Mr. C. said, he would have thought that we might have safely appealed to the experience of the President, during the late war, when the coun any supposable case whatever, to which try derived so much benefit from his ju dicious administration of the duties of the War Department, whether roads and ca nals for military purposes were not essencertain portion of the revenue collected ought not to have been anticipated, that tial to celerity and successful result in the operations of armies. This part of one Congress, would afterwards be un- the message was all assertion, and contained no argument which he could comprehend, or which met the points contended for during this debate. Allow me here, said Mr. C. to say, and I doit without the least disrespect to that branch of the government, on whose opinions and acts it has been rendered my painful duty usage, the opinion neither of the Presi- to comment-let me say, in reference to any man, however elevated his station, even if he be endowed with the power and prerogatives of a sovereign, that his acts are worth infinitely more, and are more refer to the opinion of the sovereign, in intelligible, than mere paper sentiments or declarations. And what have been the acts of the President? During his tour of the last summer, did he not order a road to be cut or repaired from near Plattsburg to the St. Lawrence? And my honorable friend will excuse me if my comprehension is too dull to perceive the force of that argument which seeks to draw a distinction between repairing an old and making a new road. [Mr. Nelson said he had not drawn that distinction, having only stated the fact. ] Certainly no such distinction was to be found in the constitution or existed in reason. Grant, however, the power of reparation, and we will make it do. We will take the post roads, sinuous as they are, and put them in a condition to enable the mails to pass, without those mortlfying and painthe bank, they embrace a recognition of mind, too well to do so. But, I entreat the last session. He thought it irreconif disapproved, and, but delays and estappointments to which his we, at least in the west, are so often liable. The notes of him to reflect, if he does not expess hundled the does not expess had a does not expess hund

the banks will be redeemed at any bank | self to such an imputation by those less | ples-those great, broad and liberal prin- | this matiner, entire freedom of thought | considerable extent to be constructed or repaired, on his sole authority, in a time of profound peace, when no enemy threatened the country, and when, in relation to the power as to which alone that road could be useful in time of war, there existed the best understanding, and a prospect of lasting friendship greater than at any former period. On his sole authority the President acted, and we are already called upon by the chairman of the committee of ways and means to sanction the act by an appropriation. This measure has been taken, too, without the consent of the state of New-York; and what is wonderful, when we consider the magnitude of the state rights which are said to be violated, without even a protest on the part of that state against it. On the contrary, I understand, from some of the military officers who are charged with the execution of the work, what is very extraordinary, that the people, through whose quarter of the country the road passes, do not view it as a national calemity; that they would be very glad that the President would visit them often, and that he would order a road to be cut and improved, at the national expense, every time he should visit them. Other roads, in other parts of the Union, have, it seems, been likewise ordered, or their execution, at the public expense, sanctioned by the executive, without the concurrence of Congress. If the President has the pow er to cause these public improvements to be executed, at his pleasure, whence is it derived? If any member will stand up in his place and say the President is clothed with this authority, and that it is denied to Congress, let us hear from him; and let him point to the clause of the constitution which vests it in the executive and withholds it from the legislative branch. There is no such clause; there is no

such exclusive executive power. The

power is derivable by the executive only from those provisions of the constitution which charge him with the duties of commanding the physical force of the counwhich its great importance and a just try, and the employment of that force in sense of my duty required, and the result | war and in the preservation of the public is, a settled conviction in my mind, that It anguillity, and in the execution of the er to the President. It alone can declare war, can raise armies, can provide for calling out the militia in the specified instances, and can raise and appropriate the ways and means necessary to these objects. Or is it come to this, that there cating this result, I cannot resist the ob- are to be two rules of construction for the constitution-one, and an enlarged rule, for the executive-and another, and a restricted rule, for the legislature? Is it a ready to be held, that, according to the would be to draw the different parts of Congress the right in question. In cases genius and nature of our institutions, powers of this kind may be safely trusted to the executive, but, when attempted to be exercised by the legislature, are so larming and dangerous that a war with all the allied powers would be less terriole, and that the nation should clothe itself straightway in sackcloth and ashes? No sir; if the power belongs only by inplication to the chief magistrate, it is haced both by implication and express so far from condemning the act of the President, to which I hav referred, that I think it deserving of niga approbation; that it was within the scope of his constia branch of commercial operations as system will be well organized, no doubt, system will be well organized, no doubt, old as commerce itself, yet it never as sumed its form and dimensions in this sumed its form and dimensions in this country till lately. Every body knows what it is now—and knowing in what it is now—and know in the kn gainst the vices incident to indolence and inaction, and correct the evil of subtracting from the mass of the labor of society, where labor is more valuable than in any other country, that portion of it which enters into the composition of the army. But I most solemnly protest against any exercise of powers of this find, by the President, which are denied to Congress. And, if the opinions exressed by him, in his message, were communicated or are to be used here to afluence the judgment of the House, their authority is more than countervailed by the authority of his deliberate Some principles drawn from political

conomists have been alluded to, and we are advised to leave things to themselves, pon the ground that, when the condition of society is ripe for internal improvements, that is, when capital can be so invested with a fair prospect of adequate remuneration, they will be executed by associations of individuals, unaided by government. With my friend from South Carolina (Mr. Lowndes) I concur in this as a general maxim; and I also concur with him that there are exceptions to it. The foreign policy which I think this country ought to adopt, presents one of those exceptions. It would perhaps be better for mankind, if, in the intercourse between nations, all would leave skill and industry to their unstimulated exertions. But this is not done; and if other powers will incite the industry of their subjects and depress that of our citizens, in instances where they may come into competition, we must imitate their selfish example. Hence the necessity to protect our manufactures. In regard to internal improvements, it did not always follow that they would be constructed wherever hey would afford a competent dividend apon the capital invested. It may be true generally that, in old countries, where here is a great accumulation of surplus capital, and a consequent low rate of nterest, they would be made. But in a new country the condition of society may be ripe for public works ong before there is, in the hands of individuals, the necessary accumulation of capital to effeet them; and, besides, there is gener rally, in such a country, not only a scarciy of capital, but such a multiplicity of profitable objects presenting themselves

the investment of capital in its execution, | Jackson, and taking in a quantity of India and yet that benefit may be so distributed among different and distant persons as that they can never be got to act in concert. The turnpike roads wanted to pass the Alleghany mountains, and the Delaware and Chesapeake canal, are objects of this description. Those who would be most benefited by these improvements reside at a considerable distance from bion, in the hope of disposing of the carthe scites of them; many of those persons never have seen and never will see of which, found it necessary to proceed to them. How is it possible to regulate the contributions, or to present to individuals so situated a sufficiently lively picture of dered many services to the government, their real interests to get them to make exertions, in effectuating the object, commensurate with their respective abilities I think it very probable that the capitalist, who should invest his money, in one of those objects, might not be reimbursed three per cent. annually upon it. And we found the inhabitants and the troops yet society, in various forms, might actually reap fifteen or twenty per cent. The any kind of grain in the place, in which benefit resulting from a turnpike road, made by private associations, is divided month; in short, our arrival was looked between the capitalist who receives its upon as a most fortunate occurrence. tolls, the lands through which it passes, and which are augmented in their value, reto, was considered as a perfect "Godand the commodities whose value is enhanced by the diminished expense of ernment, and instead of taking advantage transportation. A combination upon any of their distressed situation, as many terms, much less a just combination, of would have done, we let them take the all these interests to effect the improve- cargo at their own price. After being ment, is impracticable. And if you await the arrival of the period when the tolis the cargo and repairing the vessel, were alone can produce a competent dividend, at length ready for sea. My friend Wilit is evident that you will have to suspend cocks and myself went on shore to take its execution until long after the general leave of the governor, with whom, as we interests of society would have authoriz-

Again: improvements made by private associations are generally made by before there will be concentrated in cerwhole community may call for improvements, sufficient capital to make them. not always the most interested in its accomplishment. Other parts of the Union-the whole line of the seaboard-are quite as much if not more interested in the Delaware and Chesapeake canal, as the small tract of country through which it is proposed to pass. The same observation will apply to turnpike roads passing through the Alleghany mountains, Sometimes the interest of the place of the improvement is adverse to the improvewould cite Louisville, at the rapids of the Onio, as an example, whose interest will probably be more promoted by the continuance, than the removal of the obstruction. Of all the modes in which a government can employ its surplus revenue, none is more permanently beneficial than that of internal improvement. Fixed to now nearly three months. the soil, it becomes a durable part of the land itself, diffusing comfort, and activity, and animation, on all sides. The first direct effect was on the agricultural community, into whose pockets came the difference in the expense of transportation between good and bad ways. the price of transporting a barrel of flour by the erection of the Cumberland turnpike should be lessened two dollars, the producer of the article would receive that two dollars more now than formerly.

But, putting aside all pecuniary considerations, there may be political motives sufficiently powerful alone to justify certain internal improvements. Does not North East of St. Blas. our country present such? How are I beg to be remember they to be effected, if things are left to est manner to my friends, Murdoke, have used language to the President themselves? I will not press the subject! Scull, Wilson, &c. further. I am but too sensible how much I have abused the patience of the committee by trespassing so long upon its attention. The magnitude of the question, and the deep interest I feel in its rightful decision, must be my apology. We are now making the last effort to establish our power; and I call on the friends of Congress, of this House, or the true friends of state rights, (not charging others with intending to oppose them) to rally around the constitution, and to support by their votes on this occasion, the legitimate powers of the legislature. If we do nothing this session but pass an abstract resolution on the subject, I shall, under all circumstances, consider it a triumph for the best interests of the country, of which posterity will, if we do not, reap the benefit. I trust that by the decision which shall be given, we shall assert, uphold and maintain the authority of quaintance with the geography of the been or may be said against it.

000000 FROM THE NEW YORK GAZETTE. We can add no interest to the following narrative by any remarks on its nature or tendency. We give it as an highly interesting statement of facts, under the proper signature of a gentleman who is well known in this city. PITRO, March 6, 1818.

James Drake, Esq. DEAR SIR .- I avail myself of the op-

portunity to inform you of my present unpleasant situation, and to request the favor of your sending an extract of this in the American sloop of war Hornet, letter to my friends, J. J. Vasques, New York, Meuron & Co. Lisbon, and to Robert Ainslie, of N. York.

Soon after my arrival in Lisbon, I did myself the pleasure to write you, informing of my intention of leaving that place for China; and arrived in Canton Sept. 1815, in the ship Braganza, of New York, with the intention of returning to Amsterdam; but the voyage, owing to circumstances, being changed, and the ship returning to New York, I determined to Prevost were treated with much respect connexion with Mr. J. S. Wilcocks, of was made to believe the news of the batson, New South Wales, and the coast of exchange of prisoners. The Americans of the late war can never amalgate to be open to the commerce of strangers, were release and came in the Ontario.

ment, may be such as to amply justify and after discharging the teas at Port goods, sailed for Coquimbo, and there learned that the ports were shut. Finding it therefore impossible to trade, left there for the Sandwich Islands, for the purpose of repairing the vessel and pro-curing provisions. Sailed thence in December 1816 for a Russian settlement called Bodego, on the coast of New Algo, but without success; in consequence the coast of California, and was there ten months, during which time we renin consideration of which, the government of Upper California granted us permission to take a cargo of grain to Loreto, the seat of government of Lower California, and situated in the gulf of the same name; where, upon our arrival, in the utmost distress, without a bushel of situation they had been for nearly a and to use the words of the people of Lo send." The cargo we sold to the govat Loreto about a fortnight, discharging in, we supped.

During the time of supper, some of the very people whom we had clothed the local capital. But ages must elapse and perhaps saved from starving but a few days before, headed by a Spaniard tain places, where the interests of the from Lima, a fellow of desperate character, without the knowledge of the Governor, boarded the schooner, cut her ca-The place of the improvement, too, is bles, and took her to a port called Guay- men. We find the opposite party. mas, on the opposite side of the Gulf, a- wherever they had the ascendency, al bout 24 hours sail from Loreto, leaving this time pushing their advantage with us and the boat's crew on shore, with no-thing more than we stood in. When it was known where they had taken the schooner to, we lost no time in setting out for Guaymas, expecting that Government would not hesitate for a moment considering the circumstance of the vessel being in a King's port, with the sanction of the Governor of the Califorment and to the general interest. He mias, and in short under the protection of the Spanish flag) to give her up. But the reverse, I am sorry to say for the honor of the Spanish nation, is the case. The vessel, without trial, has been condemned, and her cargo sold, and ourselves and all the crew made close prisoners, in which situation we have been

How long this will last, or what the property, considering all circumstances, must be restored. The decision will, owever, not be known for some momins as it depends on the Viceroy of

which this is dated; I have therefore thought proper to give it you. It is sitlongitude, 30 leagues North East of the licentiousness of the press. It is true, at the mouth of the river Uruguay. Gulf of California, and about 200 leagues that the Aurora, lost to all sense of de- It is stated in the Intelligencer that the

I am, dear sir, your most obedient DAVID WM. GAUL. servant,

EXECUTIVE APPIOINTMENT. CHILTON ALLAN, Esq. Attorney for

Esq. resigned. The above District is composed of the counties of Clarke, Bourbon, Madi-

son and Estill. BRIDGE TOWN, (Barbadoes) Aug. 8. We have received the following comnunication from a quarter that author-

izes the fullest authenticity: "It appears that the independents have made a fine campaign by taking San Fernando and driving the Spaniards out of Llanos. The advantage of the former can only be appreciated by an ac-Congress, notwithstanding all that has country. It secures the inland navigation from Augustura to a short distance of Santa Fee, as well as the security of the rich Province of Barinas and consolprotection of the Llanos.

"General Bolivar has, besides, achieved a more difficult enterprise—he has restored perfect union among all the independent leaders, and obedience to the government; so that it has at least assumed the order and security of a gov-

ernment " de facto." " An envoy from the President of the United States (a Mr. Irvine) went out and has proceeded to Augustura in Brion's ship, who received him on board on's ship, who received him on board from the Hornet, at Margaritta. The object of his mission remains unknown."

Extract of a letter from Chili, dated May 30 object of his mission remains unknown."

Extract of a letter from Chili, dated May 30 "This morning arrived the United States ship Ontario, captain Biddle, 28 days from Lima. She had a passage to Lima of nine days and remained nine days there. Captain Biddle and Judge remain in China, and there formed a by the viceroy; but with difficulty he Philadelphia, who was then fitting out a vessel for Valparaiso. In December is sent in the Ontario, Don Felix Blanco we sailed in the schooner Traveller with adjunct of the Director of the Philip-a cargo of teas and silks, for Port Jack-pine Company, to treat respecting the

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE

LEXINGTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16

The republicans of Massachusetts nost of whom seemed to have fallen in ove with the idea of amalgamating with federalism, have at last very wisely abanloned the scheme. They acknowledge heir conviction of the insincerity of the ederal professions of a desire to harmonise; they admit that the advances of the republican party towards a co-operation with their antagonists, have not been met with corresponding disposi tions by the federalists; and the republicans have, consequently, determined nereafter to stand on their own ground and to unite with vigor in an attempt to beat their opponents at the next state

Such has been the infatuation of ma ny republicans in relation to party amal gamation, that even in the patriotic and democratic city of Baltimore, federal andidates have been encouraged to offer as delegates to the legislature; and our friends there seem to be reaping ome of the bitter fruits of the concilio on policy. We bope, however, that ne democratic candidates will find no difficulty in gaining their election.

The truth is, that never did a more ross delusion seize the minds of ration al men, than that a cordial union could be effected between two parties so hostile in their feelings, so opposite in their principles, as the republicans and ederalists. The experiment has tended to depress the republicans, and to give could not sail until the land breeze set advantage to the federalists. It has induced weak republicans to admit and propagate the fallacious notion, that the federalists as a party were a patriotic set of people; that between the two parties only a slight shade of difference existed, and that an amalgamation would bring about that happy political millenium which was so much desired by all good increased energy and unanimity, and not yielding an inch in any respect to the republicans. Let us then hope that recent experience will not be lost on us, and that our party will desist from future attempts to form an unholy alliance with federalism, disguised under the cloak of canting hypocrisy and smiling mode-

FREEDOM OF DISCUSSION.

In an article complaining of the liberes taken in the newspapers with the adninistration, the National Intelligencer intimates its opinion that the privilege of railing at public men and public mea sures may be abused! Now, as this is a fact generally admitted; as all human rights are liable to abuse; we cannot see result will be, God only knows. 'I am any good reason why the National Intelof opinion however, that in the end, the ligencer should, at this particular time, gravely repeat the truism, unless that sedition law may become necessary. Our personal knowledge of its editors forbid us to indulge in such a supposition; but You will, I dare say, be at a loss to we think, considering the official relation executive, it would be well for that paper uated in lat. 28 North, and 108 West to abstain from denouncing, in this way, I beg to be remembered in the kindto the principles of a gentleman, may the Portuguese to send their troops up the roots. which throws Grubstreet itself into shade; it may have accused him of "infamy, imposture, insincerity, odious violence, and damning associations!" But such extravagant indecencies are not, we believe, common with the papers that have the commonwealth, in the Tenth Judicial censured particular acts of the execu- of Buenos Ayres, and that the river La District, in the place of Samuel Hanson, tive. On the contray, they have generally spoken of him in decorous terms. While they have reprobated certain measures, they have rather lamented them, and that none would be asked. than abused the man.

Nor is there any danger, as the Intelligencer appears to apprehend, that our future historians will draw their materials from such papers as the Aurora a ione; there is more danger that those materials will perhaps be derived exclusively from the National Intelligencer and its coadjutors, who have published only what is favorable to every administration, and applauded every one of their measures, good, bad or indifferent. Posterity will thus see the brightest side of the picture of our government.

idates the conquest of Guayana with the The following are the Toasts drank at the Anni versary Festival in commemoration of the dis ST. TAMMANY CELEBRATION. covery of America, by the Tammany Society, on the 12th instant.

1. The memory of Christopher Columbus—He iscovered a new world, and that world is now the only seat of freedom.

2. The memory of our Patron Saint-Whilst

savage, he appreciated the value of civil lierty, and understood the good it was destined o produce on the whole family of man. 3. The free Constitutions of America—"The orld's best hope"—the only hope of man.
4. The union of all the Tribes—He who would

break the chain of union, deserves the execra tion of the world.

The memory of Washington. 8. The memory of Benjamin Franklin-The ements, and the liberties we enjoy, pay ho nage to his mind and virtues.

9. The memory of John Hancock and Samu

10. The Patriots of South America-He is an nemy to liberty every where, who would de y its rights to all who are born on the sacred oil of St. Tammany.

11. The great cause of Human Liberty-Those who oppose it in France, Ireland, or in South 12. James Monroe-We hail "the era of goo feelings" among good patriots; but Kentuck; volunteers of the late war can never amalga

13. The right of Free Suffrage-'il e basis of From the correspondent of the Domocratic Press, all rights. Vigilantly exercised, it will protect he rights of all: negligently exercised, worth

ss than nothing—a cheat. 14. Transylvania University-No longer uner the influence of seet or party; may it be evoted to the purposes of benevolence, lite 15. Domestic Manufactures.

> -000 NEW-YORK, SEPT. 29. COMMODORE TAYLOR.

s gentleman, after solemn argument, w onor Judge Van Ness, of the District Cou of the United States, in a suit instituted b Don Thomas Stoughton, Consul of his Cathol We are not sufficiently informed to state all the points which came before the court: but understand the court decided-First-That it had no jurisdiction over prize cases as between Spain and her colonies; or the colonies and any other power at war, where the vessel making the capture was not fitted out of the United States.

Secondly-That where the vessel making the capture was alleged to have been fitted out of the United States, but was cruising on the high seas, under the commission and authority interfere, unless the captured property wa brought within the jurisdiction of the court tion of damages to rest entirely upon the ques tion of prize or no prize—That not having jurisdiction of the latter, it could not have of a matter necessarily growing out of, and depend-ing upon it; and, therefore, that it would not old commodore Taylor to bail in the suit in stituted against him for damages, the property not having been brought within the jurisdiction

LATEST FROM GIBRALTAR. By the Boxer, a communication dated the 15th ult informs that the PLAGUE at Algiers had increased. The daily deaths were augmented from 20 to 25, to between 40 and 45 per day. At Oran, and its territory, the deaths were from 100 to 150 a day. The Dey had lost

a son, a daughter, and sister-in-law.

The plague, which is called by the physicians the "Plague of the Levant," had exended from Tangiers to four villages in its eighborhood. At Tangiers, up to the 11th there had been 62 deaths of the plague. At the village Marchand, in which is a population of only about 200, 49 had died, and amongst them three entire families, one of seven per sons and two of six. It was calculated that one fifth of the population of the above places had been swept off.

Passengers lately from Buenos Avres report. hat the director of Paraguay, Francia, has een put down, in consequence of a belief that be had been gained by the Portuguese. Some of them also state, that his successor entered nto a friendly understanding and connection with general Artigas against the Portuguese. They state that this fact was known, though not published, at Buenos Ayres .- [ Censor.

FROM THE WILMINGTON (DEL.) WATCHMAN. Letters received in this borough from Buenos Ayres, contain the following intelligence;

"The Portuguese, by int session of Colonia, and gene about the same time and possessed himself of Purification and Paysaudu, with about 350 men. A corps of cavalry was sent over to Arrova de la China, which was sacked will the women violated. The Portuguese have now become audacious, they can also become audacious, they can also be a sent of the corps. become andacious; they openly speak of tal held by the government of Buenos Ayre General San Martin, who is here has acted lik a true patriot, and, if his time would permi would go over to confer with Artigas.'

Colonia is a small town on the eastern know the situation of the place from in which the National Intelligencer is shore (Banda Oriental) of the river La generally believed to stand towards the Plata, opposite to Buenos Ayres; Purification is a town in the interior, built by Artigas; and Martin Garcia is an island

government of Buenos Ayres permitted editor of the Argus, to Miss MARY B. Wools completed. river to co-operate with their land forces against Artigas. We are sorry to observe the respectable editors of the Intelligencer lending their paper to statements so insidious, and, withal, so absurd When it is known that the Portuguese Plata is more than thirty miles in width higher up than that city, it must be ob- Will be presented Southern's celebrated Tra vious that no hermission was necessary.

SPANISH POLITICS.

IRUN, (Spain) July 26. One of the most able Diplomatists, accompanied by a numerous suite, is to repair very shortly to the congress of sovereigns at Aix-la-Chapelle. The public do not know whom the king has chosen for this important mission; but there is every reason to suppose that one of his majesty's ministers will be entrusted to three acts, called majesty's ministers will be entrusted to

At this moment Spain has important interests to settle, and will powerfully solicit the mediation of some of the great powers; on the one side, the United States have assumed such a hostile attitude, that it is not easy to see how our differences with that power will terminate; they are of such a nature, that it is affirmed our ambassador is recalled. On the other hand, our differences are still in the same state with the court of Ric Janeiro: the latter makes such extravagant demands, that it would show great weakness to accede to them. The last despatches from general Morillo are of a pretty late date. He begins to recover from his wounds, and hopes, he says, soon to be able to take the field again .-The general, however, does not dissemble, that, without a considerable rein forcement of good troops, which he requests may be sent as soon as possible. it will be impossible for him to carry on,

Black Prunelle Shoes with any hope of a favorable issue, the destructive war which the insurgents wage against him.

The Viceroy of Mexico also desires a reinforcement of 3,000 men for the garrison of Vera Cruz, to keep open the communication between that city and Mexico. In Peru, also, our affairs are not in the most brilliant condition. How is it possible, in the circumstances in which we are, to provide for the expenses of such expeditions? This is a question which every body asks, but the answer is difficult.

" ST. THOMAS, SEPT. 2. "We yesterday received an account that ad niral Brion with his squadron, in conjunction with the land forces under the independe eneral, Bermudas, has taken Laguira. Com ano, and Carlaes. It was much feared by the oyal Spaniards at Cumana, that they would be shortly attacked."

We are glad to find that after infinite announced ance and vexation from the royal agents New-York, Mr. Aguirre has succeeded in d spatching two elegant frigates for Buend Ayres. These vessels will be an immense a quisition to the Patriot governments, and doubt secure beyond failure their ascendar on the Pacific, and probably accelerate the fall of Lima and Peru. Success and glory attend them. Since these ships were building, our good friend Ferdinand has fitted out and pr essed himself from our ports of the Gene cott, the Chasseur, the Regulus, and oth essels; the finest in his service. Thank Good hey are not manned with brave and skillfu officers and willing men. The slaves of tyrant: can never stand against freemen on equa [Maryland Censor

Extract of a letter dated Pensacola, August 6 "A report has prevailed for some time, that ex-governor, Massott, had been lost. ust learned that they arrived at Campeach bay, having been carried there by adverse cur-

Specie Dollans appear to be in great de mand at this moment; and every art is essaye by speculators to drain the vaults of the Banks of their contents. The cause of the deman for it will be understood, when it is stated that becie is, at New-York, and in other commercial cities proportionably, at 7 per cent. above par-being bought up at that price for the pur ose of exportation; not only in the regular course of the East India trade, but also to Et ope. Specie is said to be above par in all the than in this country .- [ Nat. Intel.

A writer in the Aurora, after deprecating the effects of the heavy reductions of discounts. by the Bank of the United States, recommends as a substitule for that resort, an application to the Secretary of the Treasury, "for an issue of reasury notes on loan, to the amount wanted, carrying an interest of six per cent. redeema ble at the Bank of the United States, in 12, 18 and 24 months," for the payment of which, when they fall due, the writer says the bank

Mr. HOLLAND, from the Theatre Royal, Dub-in, has made his first appearance in Boston in the part of Robin Hood.

COMMUNICATED. MRS. GROSHON.

We believe that without a dissenting oice, the public have awarded to this lady the praise of being the best actress that ever appeared on the western stage; and the writer can say with truth, and with pleasure, that having witnessed the displays of dramatic talents in the Atlantic states for many years past, he has seen no lady more able, more completely at home, in the characters she resents, than Mrs. GROSHON. One of best means by which we may cause theatrical exhibitions to be improved, is to exercise a spirit of discernment and discrimination in patronising genuise

Mrs. Grosnon; and it is sincerely hop ed that the friends of the drama, ladie as well as gentlemen, will evince their usual taste and respect for talents on the occasion of the benefit of that excellent actress, which is fixed for Saturday eve-W. O.

MARRIED, In this town, Mr. William G. Warram, of Charleston, S. C. to Miss Sarah P. Hunt. In Jefferson county, Amos Kendall, Esq.

The account lately published in a Chillicothe paper, of the death of colonel DANIEL Boone, is, we have good authority to say, a fa-

THEATRE.

TOMORROW EVENING, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17,

ISABELLA, The Fatal Marriage. Biron : : : : Mr. Fisher Sampson : : Jones
Isabella : : : Mrs. Groshon

End of the Play-Mr. Alexander will sing the Comic Song of THE BAG OF NAILS.

WAYS AND MEANS,

The Whimsical Family. For particulars, see BILLS of the Day. Oct. 16-1t

> AUCTION. By SHREVE & COMBS. NEW GOODS.

On Saturday, [to-morrow,] At 10 o'clock, At Shreve & Combs's Auction Rooms WILL BE SOLD,

MERCHANDISE, JUST received from New-York, which will be worthy of the attention of merchants in

town and country; CONSISTING OF Scolloped Thread Laces, new and fashions

Fine and superfine Linen Cambricks Nun's Thread and Twist Ladies' Tortoise Shell Combs, plain and orna

mented Elegant ornamented Time Pieces Silk Watch Chains, with gilt ornamenta Double cased Silver Watches, capp'd & jewel' Krysocale Watches, very elegant White Chapel Needles, assorted

Hard-Ware, Cutlery, &c.

(F) Ferms of Sale made known in the Bills of the Day. SHREVE & COMBS,

Auc's. & Comm'n. Merch'ts Lex. Oct. 16, 1818-11

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION THE WREATH,

VERSES ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS. BY A LADY OF LEXINGTON.

" For gain, not glory, wing thy during flight." THE writer of the proposed little volume is convinced that though this is comparaively a youthful country, a taste for poetry is rapidly progressing in it. These Poems, generally the effusion of feeling, and hastily written, are, with diffidence, offered to the patronage of a generous public.

The work will consist of a small volume, the price of which to Subscribers will be One Dol-

ar per copy. Subscriptions received at this Office. Those who hold Subscription Papers, will have the goodness to return them by the 1st of De-

October 16, 1818-3t

Cheap Store—REMOVED.

ARCAMBAL & NOUVEL Have removed to the store on Main street, lately occupied by Messrs. J. C. & M. D. Richardson, fronting the old Market place—where they intend keeping constantly on hand A LARGE AND GEN! RAL ASSORTMENT OF

Merchandise. Lexington, Ky. Oct. 16, 1818-tf

Locust-Grove Academy. ON the 1st Monday of November next, the on the 1st Monday of November hext, the subscriber proposes to open at his own house, one mile south of Lexington, a PRI-VATE ACADEMY, in which will be taughtenglish Grammar, the Latin and Greek Languages, Arithmetic, Geography, Euclid's Elexantes, Algebra, &c. &c.—Price of tuition, Fifteen Dollars per session of five months, payaorts of Europe; in some of them even higher han in this country.—[Nat. Intel.]

ble in advance. The undersigned can conveniently board &c. 12 or 15 students; and boarding can be had in families of the first respectability, within half a mile of the institution, on as reasonable terms as any where in Kentucky.
The undersigned having built a convenient house, engaged suitable assistants, and being resolved to devote his whole attention to the business, parents and guardians may depend on

E. SHARPE. Locust Grove, Oct. 16, 1818-31\*

having those committed to his care fully and

tended to.

usefully employed, and their morals strictly at-

PURSUANT to two Deeds of Trust from David Dodge to W. T. Barry, one dated the 17th of May, 1817, the other the 28th of March, 1818, duly recorded in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, WILL BE EXPOSED TO SALE for ready money, the following Slaves, viz. Cesar, Jerry, Robin, Charles, tenry, Charles, Ned, Thruston, Garrett, Ben, Anthony and Thomas-also Preston, Judy, Lucy, Cynthia, Rachel, Maria,

The above sale being made by me as trustee, for the use of colonel lames Morrison, will take place at the door of the Court-House, in Winchester, on the 2d November, commencing at 10 o'clock in the morning, and to continu from day to day mutil the business is completed—where alter transe will be given by myself in person, of mercur duly authorized to act in relation to the treumses

To all white Commissioners appointed by the County Court of Favette at their October term, and the Surveyor of said county, or his deputy on the let Friday in November term. his deputy, on the 1st Friday in November next, to run the lines around my land, whereon now live, and re-mark the same, and place stones where the corners are missing or rotted down; and to take depositions, and do whateve er else therein the law may require, the land being part of Wm. Peachy's Military survey, which I purchased of Arjalon Price—and ad-journ from day to day, until the business is

JOHN CRUMBAUGH. Oct. 16. 1818-3t\*

Fifty Dollars Reward. S OLEN out of my pasture on sunday night last, NINE HEAD OF YOUNG CATE 'LE, one and two years old; three of them Red Heifers, with white along their backs: one white steer; one blue speckled Steer; the others red, marked with a crop and two slits in the left ear, and a bit out of the under side of the right ear. I will give \$50 for the Cattle and Thief, or a handsome reward for the Cattle

ELIJAH CARTMELL; South Fork of Elkhorn, Fayette county. October 16, 1818-11

The Reporter and Monitor will please to nsert the above until otherwise directed - F. C. A Museum

OF PAINTINGS and ENGRAVINGS, by the best Masters—and also OPTICAL GLASSES, will be exhibited during the present week, in the Rooms below Mr. Darrac's Dancing Room. Hours of exhibition, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 12; and from 2 till 9 P. M. Admittance 50 cents, children half price.

Lexington. Oct. 16-1t\*

Jessamine County, sct. MAKEN UP by Edmund Bryant, on the Hickman road, near Wall's tavern, in Jessa-nine county, one sorrel two years old MARE COLT, with a star in her forehead, long tail Appraised to Seven Dollars before me, this 18th day of August, 1818.

S.A.MUEL H. CRAIG, j. p.j.c.

Oct. 16-St\* Tammany Mills. THE highest prices may always be had at the Tammany Mills, for WHEAT, and WOOD, in notes of the United States' Bank, of the Bank of Kentucky, or of the Far

mers & Mechanics Bank of Lexington. Mer-chants will be supplied with FLOUR, to sell in the neighboring towns, or for exportation, on avorable terms. JOHN & THOS. P. HART.

Jordan's Row.

A Young Man.

15 OR 16 years of age, well grown, and of an unexceptionable character, s wanted as an apprentice to the Miller's Business. Apbly at the Tanmany Mills, or to

JOHN & THOS. P. HART, Jordan's rows

exington, July 31, 1818-tf

To Let,

HOUSE, on Cheapside, one of the best stands in town for a wholesale or retail ore. Possession will be given the 1st of Octoer next.—Also, two small HOUSES on Water reet, good stands for small retail stores or receives at low rents. Apply to oceries, at low rents Apply to THOS. & JAS. ANDERSON.

GROCERIES.

HE subscribers have just received and of-fer for sale the following articles, to wit: Teas, coffee, chocolate Loaf, lump and brown sugars Spices of every description Raisins, figs, pocons and rice Scotch rappee and mockabau snuffs
Sweet and cold expressed castor oil, by the quart or pint bottle

Charct wines, gin, rum, Jamaica spirits French and peach brandy, and whiskey Spanish and common cigars Tobacco, also M'Quie's do Salmon, shad, mackerel and herrings Codfish, by the barrel

Also, on band, a variety of Fancy Paper, to Bether with a few setts Handsome Views.
We still continue to carry on Sign and House Painting, and Paper Hanging.
DOWNING & GRANT.

SMITH & TODD,

Exclusive of their general assortment of GRO-CERIES, lately received by the steam boats Eina and Gov. Shelby,
ARE NOW RECEIVING,

FIFTY Hhds. best ORLEANS SUGAR 20 bbls. ditto 5 boxes Havana ditto 40 bbls. best GREEN COFFEE 5 puncheons best JAMAICA SPIRITS
15 bbls. MOLASSES 4 boxes BRIMSTONE

9 boxes TIN PLATES 5 bags ALSPICE 8 bags PEPPER 6 qr. casks London Part. Teneriffe WINE 1000 lbs. LOGWOOD 20 half bbls. MACKAREL 20 qr. bbls. prime pickled HERRING 25 boxes RAISINS, first quality

20 boxes best CLARET WINE.
All of which they will sell wholesale cheaper than can be imported from the eastward—and by retail at a very small profit for cash only.

Lexington, June 19, 1818-tf

New and Cheap Goods. ROBERT A. GATEWOOD HAS RECENTLY RETURNED FROM PHILADELPHIA AND IS NOW OPENING,

At his Store in Lexington, AN EXTENSIVE AND ELEGANT ASSORT MENT OF

MERCHANDISE,

THE principal part of which having been selected in Philadelphia and Baltimore by himself, from the cash houses and at auction, he will be enabled to sell them as low, if not lower, than goods brought to this market. Lexington, July 10, 1818-tf

Wm. R. Morton, & Co. (In the Corner House near the Public Square formerly occupied by W. Essex)

AVE on hand, a large assortment of MERCHANDIZE, consisting of all the various articles of the latest fashions in the DRY GOODS LINE, GROCERIES, of the best quality,

MARD, GLASS PHINES CLEENS PITTS C. LIQUORS,
SUGAR, CO. All of whole with Lexington, Feb. 24

GROCERIES. Smith and Todd,

Are now receiving from New-Orleans, by the Steam Boat Governor Shelby, A fresh assortment of the various articles

IN THE GROCERY LINE, WHICH they offer at low prices to whole sale or retail customers, at their store on Cheapside. One of the firm selected the articles in the Orleans' market, in the months of March and April last; they can therefore assure the public that they are of the best qua-May 29-tf

REMOVAL.

Thomas E. Boswell & Co. AVE removed from Short street, to that arge and convenient store, corner of Main and Mill streets, formerly occupied by Messrs.

J. C. & M. D. Richardson, and directly opposite the Branch Bank of the United States where they have on hand a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE, Selected for this market, which they offer for sale at a very low advance. And they are now receiving an elegant as-

SPRING GOODS, Purchased at Philadelphia, at very reduced

Lexington, April 17, 1818-tf

NEW GOODS. Higgins & Pritchartt.

Have just received, and are now opening at their Store, corner of Main and Mulberry streets, and directly opposite to Keen's Tavern, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE, Suitable for the approaching season; which they offer for sale at very reduced prices. AMONG WHICH ARE Turkey, Brussels, and Stairs Carpeting, A few sets Surveyors' best instruments, New-Orleans Sugar by the Barrel and Retail.

ALSO.....A GENERAR ASSORTMENT OF CUT & WROUGHT NAILS. Lexington, May 15 -- tf.

Elegant Carpeting. Just received and for sale at the Store of T. E. BOSWELL & CO.

Brussels & Scotch Carpetings. Which they offer at a very reduced price.
August 23—tf

LEGHORN BONNETS. Mrs. SAUNDERS informs the Ladies, that si has just received from PHILADELPHIA, A SUPPLY OF ELEGANT LEGHORN AND

WHITE CHIP BONNETS. WHICH she now offers for sale, at her Mil-linery Store, on Main street, Lexing. ton, where they are invited to call, and see for

N. B.-TWO YOUNG LADIES, of res pectable connexions, are wanted as APPREN-TICES to the Millinery Business. April 10-tf

ALMANACS. JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received, and are o-FALL AND WINTER GOODS, Which they will dispose of at their usual low TILFORD, TROTTER & CO.

N. B. GOLD AND SILVER PATENT LEVER WATCHES, For sale at Philadelphia prices.

BOLTING CLOTHS, from No. 3 to 7.

exington, Oct. 2—tf \* T. T. & Co. Lexington, Oct. 2-tf

NOTICE.

The Partnership of H. B. SMITH & CO. BEING Dissolved by mutual consent, it is requested that all those indebted to the firm will immediately call and settle their respective accounts. And all those having claims

against them will please present their accounts for payment: and in our absence, Mr. LEW. IS H. SMITH will settle them for us. H. B. SMITH, ROBT. HUSTON & CO.

Lexington, Oct. 9-3t

The business will still be carried on at the same place, by ROBERT HUSTON 3 CO. under the superintendance of LEWIS H. SMITH

Strayed or Stolen, ON the 15th August, 1818, from the pasture of Mr. Thos. Royle, half mile from Lex ington, a BAY MARE, 4 or 5 years old, a tump above her tail, 2 or 3 small spots hair off, a ward on her side; 15 hands high, fine legs and neck and very gentle. Any person bringing said mare to Thomas Boyd's, at the Lexington Fac tory, shall receive Ten Dollars, and Ten Dol-

lars for securing the thief in any convenient jail JOHN ROBISON. Sept. 25, 1818-3t\*

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell several valuable tracts of LAND, in Logan county—one on Red river, containing about

1000 Acres Of heavy timbered land, the soil equal to any

on the river; the improvements about sixty acres cleared, dwelling house and other neces-sary houses, and the best Saw Mill, and scite for water works of any description, in the state, and abundance of water at all seasons of the year: twenty-five dollars' worth of plank and scantling can be sawed in a day, and a demand for more than can be sawed: the mill house is calculated for two saws, and very little additional labor will keep them running—say one sawer more, from thirty to fifty dollars' worth might then be sawed in a day. Three other tracts in the same neighborhood, of good barrens, timber and water, two of which are improved, the third not improved, but is one of the best barren tracts in the county, containing about 400 acres, and known by the name of the Long Spring Tract. One tract of 400 acres. near the road from Russellville to Hopkins-ville; on this tract there is a large Distillery, Horse Mill, and convenient houses, good water, good barrens, and a plenty of timber.

I will sell likewise a large connection of

tracts on Whippoorwill, containing between 5000 and 6000 acres. This connection will beer dividing into many parts, having plenty of wood and water in every part, and is in the best part of the county for raising stock—the barren range is extensive and excellent, and the land itself better suited to grass than any in the county; elegant stock farms might here be made.

JOHN WASHINGTON.

Logan county, July 28-[Sept. 4-7t] THE annual meeting of the Independent Bible Society of Kentucky, will be held On the 4th Thursday of this mouth, (22) at the Episcopal Church, at 12 o'clock, P. M. The annual sermon will be preached at the

A general and punctual attendance of the members is requested.

JAMES W. PALMER, Sec'y. Oct. 9-2t

For Sale,

TWO TRACTS OF LAND, WONTAINING 4015 4 acres each, being parts of Gen'l Clark's surveys on the Ohio, below the mouth of Tennessee. The first begins a small distance below the

mouth of Catfish creek, and its front on the mouth of Massac creek, being part of the survey of 36,962 acres.

The second is part of general Clark's survey of 37,000 acres, beginning at a stake on the Ohio, 1150 poles below the upper corner of said survey, having a front on the Ohio reduc-ed to a strait line of 353 poles. Both tracts extend from the river to the back lines of the espective surveys, of which they are parts, Detween parallel lines

The title is derived directfrom Gen. Clark

the deeds on record in the Office of the Court of Appeals in Kentucky. Apply to LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH, Oct. 3, 1818-tf-[ch.T.E.B.&Co.]



Stills For Sale. THE subscriber has on hand STILLS, of dif-

ferent sizes, and of the best quality, which e will sell low for cash. He has lately received from Philadelphia a positive of COPPER, which enables him to urnish STILLS and BOILERS, of any size, a

He also carries on the TINNING BUSINESS,

STOVE PIPES, &c. also for sale Lexington, Sept. 25, 1818-tf M. FISHEL.

OFFICE

OF DISCOUNT & DEPOSIT, U. S. BANK, Lexington, Sept.23, 1818. To Widows, Orphans, and Invalids Ha'f-hay Pensioners in the state of

N application at this office, you will receive payment of your semi-annual allowance to e 4th of September, 1818, according to the bstract which has just been received from the Department Payments are directed to be made with the following instructions:

"In the case of a widow, she must show by testimony other than her own, that she remains inmarried, at each and every payment, and in cases of children, evidence of guardianship must be given under the seal of the prope authority, and that the children are living at the time of each payment."

E SALOMON, Cashier,

September 25-3t

**ALLUVION MILLS** 

BAKE HOUSE.

THESE MILLS are now in full operation doing very handsome work. Any quanti-Superfine Flour, by the Barrel, Ship Stuff, per 100 lbs. Shorts, per bushel, Bran, per ditto,

THE BAKING BUSINESS Is also carried on together with the Mills, where every quantity of BREAD may be had of all kinds, to wit—Loaf Bread, Butter Crackers, Water Crackers, Pilot and Navy Bread. BRADFORD & BOWLES.

GEO. TROTTER & SON. AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANBISE,

mitable for the present and approaching season; which they will sell unusually low for Included in the assortment are

Canton Crapes, Irish Linens, Superfine Cloths & Cassimeres, Monroe Shoes & Bootees for Ladies, Bolting Cloths. Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7, Straw Bonnets of the latest fashions. And a complete assortment of

LIVERPOOL CHINA. Lex. July 24-tf Hope Powder Mills,

One mile west af Lexington, on the Woodford Road. JOSEPH & GEORGE BOSWELL, HAVE entered into Co-Partnership with SPENCER COOPER, for the purpose or anufacturing GUN-POWDER, under the

SPENCER COOPER & CO. Who will keep a constant supply of Gun-

Powder, equal to any made in the United States and will sell on as good terms.

All orders will be strictly attended to, and they will continue to give the highest price for SALT-PETRE, delivered at J. & G. Boswell's Store, on Cheanside, Leyington, on at well's Store, on Cheapside, Lexington, or a

SPENCER COOPERS CO. April 10-tf

N. Porter & Co. MANDTACTURERS OF PLAIN AND JAPANNED TIN WARE,

HAVE on hand, and will keep constantly for sale, wholesale and retail, a general assort nent of articles in their line, together with egular supply of assorted PEWTER WARE from their factory in Philadelphia. Merchants ing east for the above articles, will find it to their interest to call.—Also,
For sale, a few of ROGERS's PATENT

BALANCES, with a variety of other useful articles, all of a half will be sold low for cash street, between Main and Water streets.



J. C. WENZEL HAS just received, and FOR SALE at his Store, three doors from Mr. Keen's tavern, in Main street,

PIANO-FORTES,

Of various prices, of the latest fashions, and of the best tone and workmanship. As he imports direct from the manufactories of New York, Philadelphia, and London, he will be enabled to sell at the Philadelphia retail prices, with the addition of charges from thence. He has also on hand an assortment of

FLUTES, from one to eight Keys; C. & B. CLARIONETS, VIOLINS, Military FIFES, FLAGEOLETS, English and French; TAM-BORINS, CONCERT HORNS, CYMBALS, VOICE FLUTES, BASSOONS, GUITARS, Spanish; PIANO-FORTE COVERS, &c. &c.
Also—The newest and best SONGS and AIRS, received regularly from Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York and Boston

Lexington, Sept. 18 .- tf



JOHN BRYAN & SON,

Saddlers and Military Accourtement Makers, GRATEFUL for the very distinguished pa-tronage which they have heretofore reeived from their customers and friends, wish inform them and the public in general that plan will be worth examining.

R. GILLESPIE. handsome assortment of SADDLERY, and october 2, 1818-3te have on hand a choice collection of Materials enerally. From their unremitted attention to business, with the aid of some of the best workmen, they feel confident of rendering amole satisfaction to those who may please to faor them with their orders. They purpose to keep on hand, or furnish at a short notice, laes and gentlemen's Saddles, of the newest dies and gentlemen's Saddles, of the newest fashions and first quality; Leopard skin Housings; Saddle Cloths; best Bridles, with Napoleon, Wellington, Nelson, Bradoon, Portsmouth, sharp and snaffle Bits; martingale and hunting Collars; best plated Stirrups, with spring bars; likewise a handsome assortmen of the plain kind; Saddle Bags; Valleses Portmanteaus; Horsemen's Caps: Holsters Cartouch-boxes; Sword Behs; Waggon and

BRYAN'S Patent Elastic Saddles,

MADE AS USUAL. As to the superior case and quality of those addles, (when made by competent workmen) eference can be had to a number of gentle men in this place, who have them in use.—Patent rights for sale for any part of the United States, except those cities, counties, and territories, which they are already sold for

Blank Deeds FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE "Kentucky Gazette."

Genuine Spanish Segars, A ND fresh Rapee and Macouba SNUFF manufactured by Hamilton, just received

and for sale, by SAM. THOMPSON & CO. By the box or keg, at Philadelphia prices and carriage; or at a small advance, by retail Lexington, Jan. Si-tf

Bills of Exchange,

ON the Eastern Cities, on New-Orleans and on Pittsburgh, will be purchased at the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Lexingto E. SALOMON, Cashier.

Blacksmith's Shop. ROLLEY BLUE

ESPECTFULLY informs the public, that the has opened a BLACKSMITH'S SHOP in Water street, near the residence of doctor Campbell, and opposite the Upper Market-House-where he has every convenience and he neatest and best manne description of IRON WORK, HORSE

SHOEING, &c. &c. done at the shortest no-Lexington, April 17, 1818-tf

GLASS.

A VARIETY of elegant cut and engraved GLASS, just received and for sale, by SAM. THOMPSON & CO. Which, in point of quality and elegance, does reat credit to American manufacture They have also on hand a large supply of GLASS, by the box, to suit retail stores, at the te Pittsburgh prices, and carriage, with the

usual credit for approved paper.

The above articles were all manufactured by Bakewell, Page & Bakewell, of Pittsburgh.

Lexington, Jan. 31—tf

Sebree & Johnsons,

CORNER OF MAIN & MILL STREETS, Nearly opposite the Branch Bank of the U.S.)

AVE just opened, and will constantly keep
on hand, for sale, either by retail or whole-

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES. BROAD CLOTHS, | NEGRO CLOTHS, BLANKETS,

CASSIMERES, CASSINETS, HARD-WARE. NATLS of every des-KERSEYS, cription, &c. &c.
They will also keep a constant supply of BANK, PRINTING, WRITING, LETTER, nd WRAPPING PAPER. Orders from any part of the country will be

comptly attended to. Lexington, Sept. 13-tf. eorgetown Patriot, will please to insert the bove three times.

BOOK-BINDING & STA TIONERY BUSINESS.

THOMAS ESSEX & CO. DESPECTFULLY informs the public that they have removed their Book-Binding and Stationery business to the sign of the Jour-nal, next door to the former stand of William Essex & Son, occupied at present by William R. Morton & Co. opposite the Court House, on Main Street, where they will keep a constant

Blank Books, Stationery and School Books,

Fon SALE. Orders from public officers and common Arithmetic—have studied antient and modern Geography—and must possess agond in the neatest manner, and with much more facility than they could otherwise do.

Lexington, Feb. 27.—tf.

DISTILLATION.

THAT this art has been gradually improve to any other Stills yet used in the state. There re seven in Shelby county, belonging to Saml Tinsley, esq. captain John Younger, and others; also one in Woodford county, belonging o captain Lewis Arnold, near Versailles.

Without enumerating particulars, I will only bserve, what to many will appear strange, and erhaps doubtful to some, that these Stills prouce from one-tenth to one-fifteenth more liquor from any kind of beer, than either the old Copper Stills or the Steam Tub Stills do.

All I solicit is a candid and unbiassed examination, and an impartial judgment, on which buth can operate with full force; and from such I fear no contradiction of the above asser tion. On this plan, from a cord to a cord and a half of wood is sufficient to make 100 gallons of proof liquor. A Still capable of making as high as 40 gallons per day, costs only 200 dol-lars (patent fee included); and a number have in operation for five years past, and as vet appear to have received no material injury by use. Although some coppersmiths, and others, who are interested in the old way, may feel a little sore, and from a mistaken policy may use every exertion, even to lying, in order to cry down this improvement; yet they will find that wath is invulnerable, and will preail; and the fact will be established, that the liquor produced on this plan is superior to that made in the usual way. If an extra profit of 50 per cent. is any object to those in the line, the

Look Here.

I WILL SELL 250 acres of FIRST RATE tered; six miles east of Lexington. Any per son wishing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to me, on the premises.
LITTLEBERRY ELLIS. October 2, 1818-3t\*

One Cent Reward. I AN AWAY on the 25th August, an ap-

prentice to the Bricklaying trade, by the healthfulness. The buildings of the University name of James Thompson, about 16 years old: are erected on one of the most elevated and had on when he went away, a blue cotton coatee and overalls, and a fur hat about half worn; has very dark skin. Thereby forewarn all persons from employing, harboring or tradng with him, as I shall put the law in force

BENJ. DOWNS. Lexington, October 2, 1818-31\*

LL persons indebted to W. H. Tegarden, are requested to come forward immediately and settle with the subscriber, who is duly authorized to attend to them. Likewise ase who are indebted to the firm of Tegar den & Shryock, by note or otherwise, are requested to pay their dues-further indulgence

Transylvania University.

THE Trustees of the Transylvania University have the satisfaction to inform the pub that the next session will commence on the rst Monday in November ensuing, with very larged means of extending the usefulness of

In addition to the former buildings, apper-taining to the University, a very large and commodious edifice has just been finished, in the most substantial and comfortable manner, which contains, besides a chapel and the ne essary apartments for the exercises and lec ares, thirty airy, warm, and well lighted rooms The space and united conveniences which these houses afford, have enabled the Trustee these houses allore, have enabled the Fristees to establish a Refectory, which will be opened for the accommodation of the students, at the beginning of the next session. One hundred students may be thus provided with board and lodging within the walls of the University, and excellent board and lodging may be procure in the town, in private families, to be approve by the Faculty, for any greater number of the students that may apply for admission in the University. The Refectory and lodging rooms will be under the immediate direction of a steward, and will be governed by such rule as shall have been adopted by the Trustees and the Faculty, to ensure good discipline, regu-larity, and the maintainance of order. The object of pecuniary advantage to the University not having entered into the views of the Trus tees, but the Refectory being established sole. ly for the accommodation of students, the expenses to which it may give rise will be justly pportioned among them, and such of the proessors and tutors as may reside with them The students are to furnish their own lodging rooms, conformably to the practice at othe colleges, and, where two or more occupy th

same room, the expense of furniture will be equally divided between them.

The high reputation of the President and of the professors and instructers, whom the Trus tees have engaged and have made arrange ments to engage, they are persuaded, entitled the Faculty to the greatest confidence. The wants and the wishes of the community require that this University shall be placed in a condi tion to afford as good education as is given a other colleges in the United States; and thus to enable parents and guardians to avoid the heavy expense, and the long and distant sepa ration from their children and wards, inciden o remote institutions. To satisfy, in this re-pect, the just hopes of the public, has been he constant and earnest aim of the Trustees. and they will be greatly disappointed if their sanguine expectations, from the arrangement which have been made, should not be realized I he philosophical apparatus, belonging to th University, already considerable, is intended to be shortly increased: and the Trustees con fidently hope that the munificence of the Le gislature of Kentucky, whose guardian care has so often been extended to the University, wil enable them to make large additions to the mall but choice collection of books which nov onstitutes the Library, as well as to supply my further means, suggested by experience of improving and expanding the useful capac-ties of the institution.

The system of study and instruction which the Trustees have adopted, has been formed after the best models in the United States, and with the view to the substitution of a solid, use al and comprehensive scheme of education, to that superficial plan which is too often follow ed. Accordingly, the students are divided into four classes, comprising a total period of four years' study, and assigning one year's continuance in each of the classes. To obtain admis sion into the first, or Freshman class, the ap plicant must have a good knowledge of Latin nd Greek grammar—of Virgil—the select ora Collectanea Graca Minorau Clark's on Many's Introduction to the making of catin-be table to translate ruglish into Dain-understand to—they having purchased a ruling machine, which will thereby enable them to furnish public offices and banks with Blank Books ruled lifted for either of the higher classes, will be allowed to enter such higher class by paying unless he comes from another college, (in the tuition fees of the previous class or classes For the accommodation of those who may not gradually improv-Some Stills bevere tien of the classes, a Grammar School, under the immediate direction of the Professor of Languages, is and will man class. The students of the Grammar School will also be, as others are, allowed the benefit of the Commons Hall.

As there may be persons who have not, and may not be able to acquire a knowledge of the dead languages, but who may nevertheless be desirous of attending the lectures, provision is made that any such persons may be allowed to attend them accordingly, as irregular students; but they cannot obtain the testi-monials of thorough education, which are con-

ferred only upon those who have passed through the prescribed course of study. The Trustees believe they may safely state. that, exclusive of clothing and pocket money, respecting which the prudence of judicious parents and guardians will make the proper iggestions, the whole expense of those live in Commons will not exceed \$175, the college year. It will be somewhat greater to those who board in private houses. The price of tuition in the classes is \$40 per annum, and \$30 in the Grammar School. Bond and sure y, resident in Lexington, as is customary in other colleges, will be required of parents and guardians for the regular payment of college charges; or, at their option, in lieu of such bond and surety, \$50 in advance, \$50 on the first day of January, and \$50 on the first day of April, may be paid for those students who live in Commons, to be accounted for by the University; and one third of the tuition money in advance, one third on the first day of January, and the remaining third on the first of April for those students who board out of the Uni-

Lexington is situated in a high, dry, and gent y waving plain, extending many miles around t, the basis of which is a mass of limestone. It is distant from any large stream of water, and there are no local causes of disease in or near it. The country round about it is one of the most fertile in the United States, furnishing cheaply, in great abundance, provisions of all kinds. No place is better supplied with pure and excellent water. It is perfectly free from any endemical disease, and no other town in the United States is believed to exceed it in eligible positions in the town.

The Trustees cannot conclude this notice without respectfully expressing an anxious ope, that the tringing on the transport of the Transport d young men, of finished and comprehensive iety, and able and intelligent servants of the

By order of the Board of Trustees, ROBERT WICKLIFFE, Chairman on, (Ky.) August, 1818-Sept. 11-8t

Grand Lodge of Kentucky. A N adjourned meeting of the M. W. Grand Lodge, will be held at the Mason's Hall, in the town of Lexington, on the LAST MONDAY LN NOVEMBER. THO. T. BARR, Grand Sec y Sept. 25-A. L. 5818-A. D. 1818-[Oct. 2-9t]

DISSOLVED.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore exists ing between Alexander Cranston, Andrew Alexander, J. P. Schatzell and John Woodward, trading under the firm of J. P. Schatzell and Co. is dissolved by consent o.

NOTICE

IS THEREFORE HEREBY GIVEN, that the usiness of said concern will be closed by the ubscriber, who requests those that stand inebted thereto, to come forward and settle their accompts respectively. And to whom those will also please to apply to whom the firm stands indebted.

Lexington Sept. 27—tf. THE FAYETTE

Paper Manufacturing Co.

TAVE opened an Office on Mill street, in Lexington, where it is their intention to keep a complete assortment of Paper—and where all orders for that article will be thank-fully received and promptly attended to. The highest price given for fine Rags. THOMAS JANUARY, Pres. F. M. Co.

A. Blanchard

HAS received a few of the best kind of GOLD & SILVER PATENT LEVER WATCHES.

Which will be sold very low far cash. HE KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A LARGE AS-SILVER WARE

Warranted of the best kind—such as
COFFEE and TEA POT'S, SLOP BOWLS, SUGAR DISHES, CREAM EWERS, PITCHFRS, CANNS, TUMBLERS, LADLES and
SPOONS OF ALL KINDS.
All of which will be sold at the lowest prices!

LIKEWISE, A FEW OF THE BEST

Eight Day Clocks. N.B. Gentlemen living at a distance, by sending orders, will be supplied upon as good terms as if they were present, as I have but one price.

Lex. July 31, 1818-tf

Chinn's Law Office,

Is kept at his residence on Short street, Lexington, Ky. His attention will be limited to the Courts of Fayette County, alone. All communications touching the law, will be assiduously attended to

The business of Scrivener, will also be at sended to. May 29-26t R. H. CHINN. U. States Circuit Court.

KENTUCKT DISTRICT. Andrew Alexander, Notice.

John P. Schatzell & others. By a rule of court made in this cause at the last May term, it was ordered that an injunction should issue, in pursuance of the prayer contained in the bill filed in this cause; to enjoin and restrain the defendants or either of them from selling, conveying, or otherwise disposing of the real and personal estate and stock in the said bill mentioned, or further collective. further collecting or receiving into their or either of their hands, the monies or securities of moneys due to the copartnerships in the said bill mentioned, or either of them.—
And it was further ordered, that such one of ne persons therein named as shall consent to act, should be and was thereby appoined a receiver, in the cause to receive and take in-to his possession the joint estate, monies and effects belonging to the complainants and de-

LAnd it was further ordered, that upon serof the certificate of the same, should deliver over to such receiver the same, should deliver over to such receiver the same, should deliver over to such receiver the whole of the real and personal estate, monies security bond the security bond therein mentioned, they, the defendants, and all others holding the same, should deliver over to such receiver the whole of the real and personal estate, monies security of the real and personal estate, monies, securities, account books, vouchers and deeds, and other papers relating to, or in any manner concerning the same. And whereas, the clerk of the said court hath duly certified, under the seal of the said court, that John S. Snead, one of the persons in the said rule na-Ities of the Professor of Languages, is and will remain attached to the University, at which all the branches are taught which are necessative every ladvantages, in a superior degree by the professor of Languages, is and will remain attached to the University, at which all the branches are taught which are necessative every ladvantages, in a superior degree by the professor of Languages, is and will remain attached to the University, at which all the branches are taught which are necessative every ladvantages, in a superior degree by the professor of Languages, is and will remain attached to the University, at which all the branches are taught which are necessative every ladvantages, in a superior degree by the professor of Languages, is and will remain attached to the University, at which all the branches are taught which are necessative every ladvantages. property, estate, monies or effects, due or be-longing to Alexander Cranston, Andrew Al-exander and John P. Schatzell, formerly trading under the firm of John P. Schatzell or to the same persons, and John Woodward, formerly trading under the firm of John P. Schatzell & Co. to deliver over and pay the

same to the said John S Snead only. The above named John P. Schatzell having refused to deliver up the joint Real and Personal estate in contempt of the above men-tioned order.—And having also in contempt of the same collected part of the joint monies and effects belonging to the said copartnership or one of them. The public are hereby further Notified and Cautioned not to purchase outcomes in the content of the conte chase or treat with the said John P. Schatzell, for the purchase of the following property, (to wit) the dwelling liouse and lot in Lexington, now occupied by the said Schatzell; ten acres of ground, being an out lot, purchased by said Schatzell from John Fowler; a pew in the Episcopal Church in Lexington; a negro woman named Chloe; twenty shares in the stock of the Lexington White Lead Manufacging, owned jointly by John Smith and the late firm of John P. Schatzell & Co.

June 26-21t
Alexander Cranston and Andrew Alexander. By their joint Attorney, JOHN KEATING.

TAKEN UP by Isaac Roman, in Jessamine a county, near Lowry's tavern, on the Hickman road, one BAY MARE, about four years old, 133 hands high, star in her forehead, docked—Appraised to \$30 before me, this 18th of

October 2, 1818-3t\* SAMUEL H. CRAIG.

Blank Checks. JUST printed and for sale at the office of the Kentucky Gazette, CHECKS on the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Lexington, in books, or by the quire. Also, Checks on the United States Branch and the Lexington Branch

FOREST HILL ACADEMY. THE friends of Literature and Science are respectfully informed, that the Winter ession in the FOREST HILL ACADEMY. will commence on Monday the 6th day of the present month [October]—Terms \$15 per Session of five months, payable in advance.

S. WILSON. Forest Hill, Oct. 9, 1818.-3t ALMANACS. JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE,

At the Kentucky Gazette Office, Lexington, THE KENTUCKY ALMANAC For 1819,

By the Groce, Dozen or single one October 9, 1818.—tf

TAKE NOTICE.

cannot be given. LAWRENCE LEAVY. | exington, Oct. 2, 1818-3t